

Published by the Times Newspapers Limited, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Telephone: 01-499 4600. Telegrams: THE TIMES, LONDON. Cable: THE TIMES, LONDON. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in U.S.A. and possessions to THE TIMES, P.O. Box 518, New York, N.Y. 10108. Copyright © 1977 by The Times Newspapers Limited. All rights reserved. Printed in Great Britain by the Times Newspapers Limited, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Printed on 50% recycled paper.

Saturday, September 10 1977
No 60105
Price fifteen pence

THE TIMES

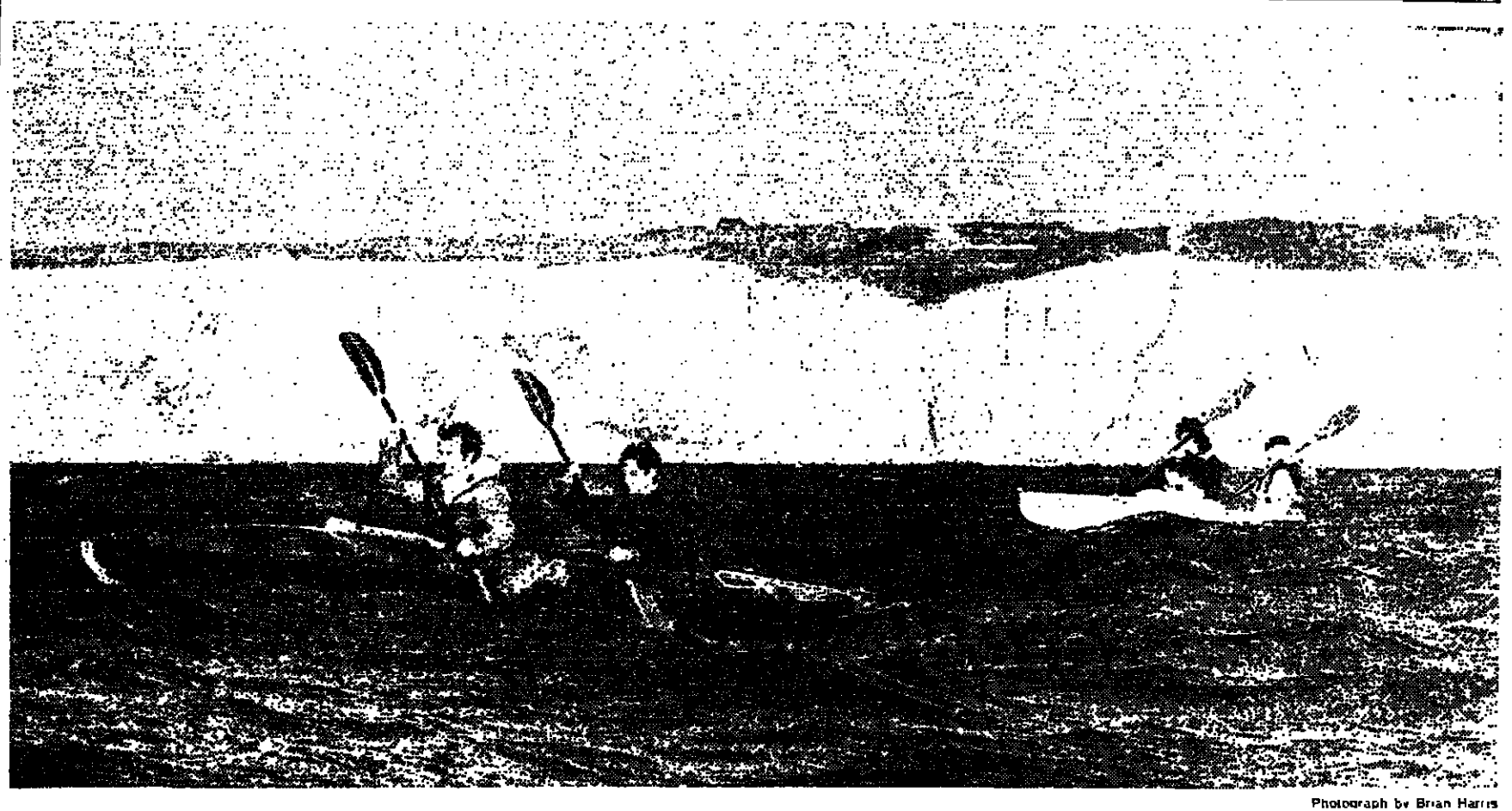
Saturday Review:
GBS and
others at home, p 5

Ford backs Britain with £180m car plant to serve Europe

Ford is to stake a large part of its future European engine production in Britain. The company yesterday announced a £180m investment in a new plant in South Wales. It will create up to 7,500 jobs in an area of high unemployment. Britain has won the project against the claims of several European countries, among them West Germany.

South Wales to gain 7,500 jobs

By Clifford Webb
Ford Motor Company is to build a £180m engine plant at Bridgend, Glamorgan, despite intense competition from Holland, Belgium, Germany and Spain to win the investment. The American company's decision has also been taken in the face of pessimistic forecasts about the effect of industrial relations problems on the profitability of the British motor industry. Six years ago, when Ford of Britain was hit by a six weeks long strike, Henry Ford II declared: "I could not in good conscience recommend to my board any new capital expenditure in Britain." Ford sources are at pains to point out last night that the new plant did not point to plans for a huge increase in total car production and much of Bridgend's output would be subcontracted for Dagenham-made engines. It is known that Ford plans to introduce an entirely new family of engines in Europe in about three years. These will be manufactured at Bridgend. They are designed for production on plant much more automated, and therefore less labour intensive, than Dagenham's. By choosing a greenfield site and a new reservoir of labour, Ford is avoiding the inevitable confrontation with the unions which such a move would bring at its existing plants. It is not, however, guaranteed a trouble-free development. Dagenham employees were told by management yesterday that only 1,000 jobs would be phased out over the next three years while Bridgend was working up, but the company was reluctant to say what new work would be introduced to offset that lost to Wales. The 180-acre site next to the about two miles from the town centre and 20 miles from both Cardiff and Swansea. The plant will employ 2,500 and probably create another 5,000 jobs in ancillary industries. For reasons of commercial security Ford refuses to give information about the plants' capacity but it is reliably reported in the industry that the 2,500 employees will be able to produce at least 400,000 engines annually and probably nearer 600,000. This compares with 1976 engine production at Dagenham—the largest Ford engine plant in Europe—of 818,000 engines by a labour force of just under 6,000. Ford sources are at pains to point out last night that the new plant did not point to plans for a huge increase in total car production and much of Bridgend's output would be subcontracted for Dagenham-made engines. It is known that Ford plans to introduce an entirely new family of engines in Europe in about three years. These will be manufactured at Bridgend. They are designed for production on plant much more automated, and therefore less labour intensive, than Dagenham's. By choosing a greenfield site and a new reservoir of labour, Ford is avoiding the inevitable confrontation with the unions which such a move would bring at its existing plants. It is not, however, guaranteed a trouble-free development. Dagenham employees were told by management yesterday that only 1,000 jobs would be phased out over the next three years while Bridgend was working up, but the company was reluctant to say what new work would be introduced to offset that lost to Wales. The 180-acre site next to the about two miles from the town centre and 20 miles from both Cardiff and Swansea. The plant will employ 2,500 and probably create another 5,000 jobs in ancillary industries. For reasons of commercial security Ford refuses to give information about the plants' capacity but it is reliably reported in the industry that the 2,500 employees will be able to produce at least 400,000 engines annually and probably nearer 600,000. This compares with 1976 engine production at Dagenham—the largest Ford engine plant in Europe—of 818,000 engines by a labour force of just under 6,000.



Three ex-Servicemen, each with one leg, who crossed the Channel by canoe yesterday. Mr. Alec Beer, Mr Clifford Sadler and Mr Tony Maynard were accompanied by a Royal Marine reservist as navigator.

Bread strike Steel plea to set aside party ambitions

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
With only two weeks to go before his party assembly gives its verdict on the Liberal-Labour agreement, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said yesterday that while the Government persists in its campaign to bring down inflation, Liberal MPs should continue to support Labour in office. Mr Steel had high praise for Mr Callaghan who seems now to be landed with the nickname Moses after a disclosure on Wednesday by his son-in-law, Mr Peter Jay, Britain's ambassador to the United States, that the Prime Minister saw himself as leading the country out of a morass of economic problems. "I believe the Prime Minister has caught the national mood in the appeals for restraint that he has been making," Mr Steel said at the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Edinburgh. But he saw difficulties ahead; not least the difficulty of Liberals being able to support any extension of public ownership or socialist-inspired legislation. Sectional or partisan interests had to be set aside if recovery was to be completed. "It means that the Labour Party must set aside some of its pet political schemes lying in manifestos or reports of the national executive," he said. "It means that the Liberal Party in its conference alter this month must demonstrate its willingness to accept some short-term political unpopularity in the long-term interest of the country."

"It means that the Conservative Party must set aside its ambitions for power until the proper time for a general election." Mr Steel said: "The Prime Minister has given a lead in trying to rescue the situation and it is a lead which we should follow. He is right to question whether leap-frogging wage claims under the heading of free collective bargaining are the best and most equitable method of establishing rewards." One of our national problems had been the lack of continuity of successive governments on the question of prices and incomes policy, he said. Mr Steel added that the Liberal-Labour pact, struck in March, had provided a period of stability and recovery which a general election almost certainly would not have done. "Indeed, it cannot be argued that two general elections in 1974 were helpful to the country, still less that a third in three years would have resulted in an upsurge of internal and international confidence," he said. "Since March the stock market has pulled up to an almost record level, our reserves look handsome, and the pound is stronger, as are the balance of payments. The advent of North Sea oil in large quantities will bring us still greater strength," Mr Steel said. On trade unions, he lined up the question of prices and incomes policy, he said. Mr Steel added that the Liberal-Labour pact, struck in March, had provided a period of stability and recovery which a general election almost certainly would not have done. "Indeed, it cannot be argued that two general elections in 1974 were helpful to the country, still less that a third in three years would have resulted in an upsurge of internal and international confidence," he said. "Since March the stock market has pulled up to an almost record level, our reserves look handsome, and the pound is stronger, as are the balance of payments. The advent of North Sea oil in large quantities will bring us still greater strength," Mr Steel said. On trade unions, he lined up the question of prices and incomes policy, he said. Mr Steel added that the Liberal-Labour pact, struck in March, had provided a period of stability and recovery which a general election almost certainly would not have done. "Indeed, it cannot be argued that two general elections in 1974 were helpful to the country, still less that a third in three years would have resulted in an upsurge of internal and international confidence," he said. "Since March the stock market has pulled up to an almost record level, our reserves look handsome, and the pound is stronger, as are the balance of payments. The advent of North Sea oil in large quantities will bring us still greater strength," Mr Steel said. On trade unions, he lined up the question of prices and incomes policy, he said.

Chancellor redefines pay targets

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has again given a warning that the general level of wage settlements must be held at the 5 per cent of the previous round if inflation is to be brought down to single figures. Replying to fears expressed by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce that 10 per cent is coming to be regarded as a norm, Mr Healey said this figure related to earnings overall and not to wage rates or the level of settlements. In a letter to Mr Tom Boardman, chairman of the association, he said that during the first 11 months of the last round when settlements were kept to around 5 per cent, earnings had risen by between 9 and 10 per cent. The Government's stance in the air traffic control assistants' dispute showed its determination to ensure the guideline was followed in the public sector was not an empty promise. Mr Healey expected the same sense of responsibility to be shown in the private sector. "I can assure you that the use of sanctions does not depend on the size of the firm," Mr Healey added.

Bread strike goes ahead after talks fail

With long queues outside bakers' shops in England and Wales, last-minute talks to avert today's bread strike failed after four hours yesterday. Meetings involving the employers and the bakery workers were organized by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas). For the first three hours representatives of the employers and the employees talked separately with Mr William McCreedy, deputy chief conciliation officer of Acas. The two sides then had a further one-hour meeting round the table, but the talks broke up at 6 pm. Mr Michael Rogers, leader of the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry, said afterwards that the strike was on. "We have had long discussions with officials from Acas and subsequently with the union but I am afraid we have not made a lot of progress." Mr Rogers said the employers had proposed that matters in dispute should be put to arbitration but that was not acceptable to the union. "There will be serious shortages throughout the country by Monday," he said. Mr Samuel Maddox, general secretary of the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers Union, said: "They can talk forever. The real issue is money on the table." He confirmed that the strike would go ahead and said he had the full support of his members. The 57,000 members timed their strike to start at 6 am today. They are demanding a day off with pay on Bank Holiday. Mr Maddox said workers in nearly every other industry had Bank holidays at home without loss of pay. Continued on page 2, col 4

Ugandan crowd watch execution of 15 men

Kampala, Sept. 9.—Fifteen men condemned to death by firing squad were lined up and shot one by one in front of a large crowd in Kampala today, according to an eyewitness report. The men were tied against water drums filled with sand and they fell one after the other as the bullets rained on them. Twelve of the men had been convicted last month of plotting to overthrow President Amin in a coup allegedly timed for January 25, the date of the sixth anniversary of President Amin's accession to power. The other three men were sentenced in July on treason and murder charges. As the firing squad took aim, a large crowd watched near the Queen's clock tower on the outskirts of Kampala, the same spot where a number of guerrillas faced the first public execution by firing squad in Uganda in 1973. Firing commenced at 5.05 pm. The Military Defence Council had ordered the convicted men to be shot and President Amin signed the execution papers on Tuesday, rejecting a last-minute appeal for clemency from President William Tolbert of Liberia. Those killed included teachers, businessmen and former Government officials. Uganda radio said in a broadcast half an hour before the executions: "Life President Idi Amin has warned that anybody who is a minister or high-ranking security officer or a civilian, who engages in subversive activities against Uganda is actually committing suicide." President Amin was quoted as saying that no country in the world could tolerate subversive activity aimed at overthrowing the Government. Diplomatic sources in Kampala later confirmed that the executions had taken place. After the shootings, the bodies were taken away for burial. AP. On Nairobi Correspondent writes: President Amin's reported coma is widely believed in East Africa to have been more than a hoax, probably designed to ensure that he could not respond to the many appeals being made from African leaders, religious groups and others for mercy to be shown to the condemned men. Major Robert Asles, a British-born officer who is close to the President, announced last night that he was in a coma. Later statements by his office indicated that the President was on an island in Lake Victoria. No hospital is known to exist on any of the islands near Kampala. Diplomatic and other sources in Kampala said they discounted the coma reports completely.

Talks continue today on 'Express' stoppage

By a Staff Reporter
Talks between representatives of Beaverbrook Newspapers and the 160 dismissed engineers were adjourned last night after five hours. The discussions are to continue this morning. Again last night no editions of the Daily Express were printed in London. For the past week neither the Daily Express nor the Evening Standard has been printed in London, but the Daily Express has been printed as usual in Manchester and at one stage extra copies were printed for circulation in the South. Talks began yesterday after the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers asked the Newspaper Publishers Association for a meeting with the Beaverbrook management after the failure of earlier talks in Manchester. Afterwards Mr Jocelyn Stevens, managing director of Beaverbrook, said: "The mood of the talks is fairly grim. The fact that we are still talking is important." While the talks were taking place Mr Victor Matthews, managing director of Trafalgar House, which recently bought the Beaverbrook group, waited in the Daily Express offices near by. After the talks it was learnt that the name of printing in Manchester had been brought forward by an hour but a Beaverbrook spokesman would not confirm that extra copies were being printed to be circulated in the South. The Daily Express did not print extra copies in Manchester on Thursday night after members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) had been instructed by Mr William Keys, the general secretary, not to handle them. Man in the news, page 2

Dissidents in Soviet Union branded by secret police chief as agents of the West

Moscow, Sept. 9.—President Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders gathered in the Bolshoi theatre today for a glittering celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Felix Dzerzhinsky, who founded the Soviet secret police in 1917 under the title of the Cheka. They heard Mr Yuri Andropov, the present head of the secret police, now known as the KGB, deliver one of the most scathing attacks on political dissidents ever voiced in the Soviet Union. Such people were virtually paid agents of the West, he said. Fewer people were now tried for anti-Soviet activity than at any time in Soviet history. "Those who are misled, we try to help," he said. "We try to convince them, to disperse their delusions." But different action was needed when dissidents broke Soviet laws. There were still small numbers of such people in the Soviet Union, "just as there are thieves, bribe-takers, speculators and other criminal offenders." Both the former and the latter do harm to our society, and for this reason must be punished. "It is no longer a secret for anyone that dissidence has become a kind of profession which is generously paid with Soviet currency and other things which in essence is little different from the way imperialist services pay their agents," he said.

TUC rejects banks plan

The Labour document, *Banking and Finance*, which proposed the nationalization of the main clearing banks and insurance companies, was rejected by the TUC on the last day of its Blackpool conference. It was agreed that the evidence did not justify the proposal. The congress also decided to press for laws to "plug the loopholes in recent employment legislation opened by judges" Page 23
Councils rebuked
Some councils, while accepting the need to act, are slow to put things right when a complaint is justified, the annual report of the local government ombudsman says. In 1976-77, 189 complaints were investigated and fault was found in 107 cases Page 3
Anglo-Irish summit
Talks on September 28 between Mr Callaghan and Mr Lynch, the Irish Republic's Prime Minister, are likely to be dominated by British plans for constitutional development in Northern Ireland. The talks will also cover the EEC's common agricultural policy Page 2
County title shared
Middlesex and Kent are the joint county cricket champions, the first tie since 1950. Middlesex, defending their title, beat Lancashire by 91 runs; Kent finally overcame a defiant last wicket partnership to beat Warwickshire by 27 runs. Gloucestershire, also contenders, lost to Hampshire. John Woodcock, page 21

New York Mayor loses his job

Mr Abraham Beame was defeated in his attempt to remain Mayor of New York when he finished third in the primary election for the Democratic Party nomination. The winners of the two top positions, Mr Edward Koch and Mr Mario Cuomo, will contest a run-off election on September 19 Page 4
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Tennis: Christine Evert and Wendy Turnbull in final of US championships; Golf: Peter Dawson takes lead in Foxhills tournament; Racing: Prospects for St Leger Stakes; Football: Weekend League prospects
Business News, pages 15-20
Stock markets: Shares rallied on the M.L.R. cut and the FT Index closed 1.1 up at 503.1, a gain on the week of 22.5
Personal investment and finance
Vera Di Palma looks at the taxation of accommodation provided for employees; Margaret Drummond on an pairs

Self employed and about to retire?

Here's a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity

Don't think it's too late to start a Tyndall Personal Pension Plan when you're very near retirement. On the contrary, the return on such an investment is remarkably attractive and includes a tax-free cash sum. For example, a man aged 64 investing £3,000 one year before retiring could take at age 65 a tax-free cash sum of £1,047 and a pension of £348 a year for life. If he pays tax now at a rate of 70%, the net cost would be only £900—less than the cash sum alone. Of course the Tyndall Personal Pension Plan is not only for those whose retirement is near. The earlier you start your Plan the greater will be your pension and optional cash sum when you eventually retire. The Tyndall Personal Pension Plan was designed for the professional and business man who looks for a combination of successful investment management, low management charges, and a Plan which is flexible over the timing of his investment. Regardless of your age—whether you are 40 or 70—if you have to provide your own pension from your own resources, you should send now for full details of the Tyndall Personal Pension Plan by completing the coupon below.

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HOME NEWS

Some councils slow in remedying complaints upheld by the local government ombudsmen

By Christopher Warran
Local Government
Correspondent

The need for effective arrangements to settle complaints locally and faster action to put things right when a complaint is upheld is emphasised in the annual report of the Commission for Local Administration in England (the local government ombudsmen) published yesterday.

Lady Serota, chairman of the commission, said in many cases a council readily accepted that something was wrong and acted quickly to put it right. But in some, while it agreed the need to act, the action was slow and the ombudsmen were slow about it. The annual report of the local government ombudsmen will be greatly helped by prompt action to remedy the injustice once it has been found.

In the year 1976-77 full investigations were completed in 138 complaints and 107 cases were found to be in the wrong. The report says that in only six of the 107 was it possible that action would not be taken to put the matter right for the complainant and ensure that similar difficulties did not arise in future.

During the year the three local government ombudsmen issued eight second reports on complaints, indicating an increase in the number of these investigations. Those produced a response, in some cases, but Mr. E. P. Cook, commissioner

for the northern region, named Beverley Borough Council and Liverpool City Council, whose actions on a complaint had been unsatisfactory.

Those examples apart, Mr. Cook rejects the "recurrent criticism" that the ombudsmen had no teeth to enforce satisfactory remedial action after an adverse report. As soon as they could, authorities sought to take effective action to remedy injustice to a complainant and improve the administrative system so as not to repeat the maladministration. Second reports and publicity helped to show that "the teeth are the teeth of public opinion".

Mr. D. B. Harrison, vice-chairman of the commission, commented that the reputation of the public service as a whole, and of the authority investigated, required prompt action on a complaint. "This is not only the right thing to do; it also avoids adverse publicity for the authority and a loss of public confidence."

Referring to the publicity given to allegations of corruption, Mr. Harrison reported that there were no cases he had heard of that revealed any action that could be described as corrupt.

A total of 2,277 complaints covering mainly planning, housing and education was received by the commission. Of those, 1,671 were not suitable for investigation, either because they

were outside the terms of reference or because there was no sign of injustice or bad administration.

"We cannot investigate council policies just because they are unpopular; our concern is with the manner in which decisions are taken and the way in which those decisions are carried out," Lady Serota said.

About two thirds of the complaints were not made, as they should be, through a member of the authority against which they were directed. They had to be sent back for the proper procedure, and many were then dropped, the complaint remaining unsatisfied.

Ideally, each authority should have a clear and well publicized system for handling complaints. The public should have confidence in that system and use it first, knowing that the local ombudsman is available if local action fails," Lady Serota said.

The main faults found by the commission in their investigations were failure to consult, failure to act with delay, failure to keep promises, giving incorrect advice, and defective procedures.

In the first four months of the present year there were 767 new complaints, a slightly higher rate than last year. Your Local Ombudsman (Commission for Local Administration in England, 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1R 9BU, 50p).

New party bases its appeal on free trade

By Derek Barnett

Leaders of a new political movement dedicated to old-fashioned liberal free trade philosophy met the press in London yesterday.

Underlying their programme is Britain's withdrawal from the EEC, which they say has brought about a dear food policy and many other of the nation's ills.

The case for the new United Reform Party was put by Mr. Stanley Alexander, aged 81, former proprietor of City Press, the City of London newspaper, former chairman of the London Liberal Party, president of the Free Trade League and a veteran anti-protectionist. He was supported by Mr. Oliver Smadley, the anti-Common Market candidate in the recent Saffron Walden by-election.

Mr. Alexander said a statement of principles had recently been adopted by 130 MPs and peers and to members of other political parties who were not MPs. It had been intended to call the new party the New Liberal Party, but some Conservative sympathisers had expressed reservations.

Asked about the strength of the movement, he said: "We are a small nucleus now, but have several hundred supporters."

Mr. Alexander held the Government had lost all sense of direction, could not keep down prices and was governing by expedients. The Conservatives ad always talked of free enterprise but did not support the individual's freedom to buy his food in the cheapest markets.

The policy of the great, traditional Liberal Party had been exactly that freedom, but the present party had been utterly discredited and had forgotten all about liberalism's great principles of free trade, sound money and no coercion by the state.

The dear food issue was fundamental and the most important factor, he said. Mrs. Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph could not win a battle against inflation and pursue a monetarist policy in government without taking account of that.

Under Labour, people had been told that the oil spill from the blow-out in the Ekofisk oilfield in the North Sea in April had not damaged fish as much as had been predicted. Tests had not detected tainting of fish flesh by oil, with one exception.

The ministry and other departments responsible for fish said yesterday that the oil spill from the blow-out in the Ekofisk oilfield in the North Sea in April had not damaged fish as much as had been predicted. Tests had not detected tainting of fish flesh by oil, with one exception.

Mr. Alexander said that "excessive power" of trade union leaders had been curbed as part of the radical change of the country's way of life that his movement advocated.

He hoped his new party would grow "to such an extent as to have an impact on the country and to influence public opinion that there is a chance to recover this nation's fortunes. If we are unable to bring sufficient influence to bear we would put candidates in the field."

Smadley added: "Any party which is the anti-Common Market party will be the one which will govern this country." A new party, he said, could not be started successfully on a wide front of issues. "We must have one narrow objective."

The police were alerted by a motorist who told them that he had been stopped by a man looking extremely tired. Mr. Simon had apparently told the motorist who he was.

The police picked him up and let him rest before questioning him. He told them that he had been held in a house in the countryside by the man who had kidnapped him.

This morning he was put into the boot of a white car and driven to a side road where he was turned out. Although contact has been made between the kidnapper and M. Simon's family, no ransom appears to have been paid.

The introduction of new low fares between London and New York by the scheduled airlines in reply to those to be offered by the Laker Skytrain service was approved yesterday by the Civil Aviation Authority. The fares will be £149 return, compared with the Laker fare of £139.

The aviation authority also approved a reduction from £153 to £149.50 return in the advance purchase excursion (APEX) fare, which can be bought on scheduled services if the booking is made 50 days in advance.

To qualify for the budget fare passengers must book 21 days in advance. No later than 10 days before travel, the airline will confirm which day the flight can be made.

Stand-by tickets will be available on the day of travel and can be bought between 4 am and two hours before the flight leaves.

Scots flight fare increase: Opposition is growing in the outer islands of Scotland to the latest fare increase proposed by British Airways, which would raise the cost of air travel by more than 7 per cent on routes that are either profitable or break-even even if the fare is reduced.

Mr. Ernest Urquhart, chief executive of Shetland Island Council, said Shetland took exception to the subsidising of unprofitable routes elsewhere.

"We are battling hard with the Scottish Office, but without success. You can travel from the mainland to New York more cheaply than you can fly to Shetland. It is making island life very difficult," he said.

The ACR's introduction in 1975 increased fines from £250 to £400 but last year, Mr. Simpson said, the average fine was £287, and there had been cases of infringement that had led to death when fines of only £200 or £250 were imposed.

Mr. Simpson was addressing a seminar organized by the Environmental Health Officers' Association in London. Speaking on the day after the maximum fine on summary conviction was raised from £400 to £1,000, he said: "I hope that raising the maximum will have some influence on the general level of fines."

Magistrates were ignoring increased penalties available under the Health and Safety at Work Act and imposing inadequate fines, Mr. William Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, claimed yesterday. He said he believed magistrates were still levying fines at about the same level as before.

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Major-General John Miles got hold of them to find out.

WEST EUROPE

Bonn names a Swiss lawyer to mediate in Schleyer kidnap case

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 9

The West German authorities today resisted increasing pressure from the kidnappers of Herr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the president of the industries' federation, and named a Geneva lawyer to act as go-between.

He is Mr. Denis Pavot, described as general secretary of an international human rights organisation.

Mr. Pavot, who has said that he is willing to cooperate, was one of two people the kidnappers want to escort their 11 jailed comrades to freedom in a country of their choice in exchange for Herr Schleyer's life.

The other was Dr. Martin Niemöller, aged 86, the Protestant pastor and anti-Nazi hero. As the weekend approached, the Government appeared the better off in the war of nerves which has been gradually intensifying since Herr Schleyer was kidnapped in Cologne on Monday evening. The kidnapping, in which his chauffeur and three bodyguards were murdered, was the most brutal of the West German terrorist attacks.

The kidnappers have tried to force the Government to take a quick decision by issuing a "final message" in which the deadline was set for midday twice through the press a week.

The latest moves seemed to betray a state of nerves among the terrorists: both letters, to Frankfurt Rundschau and the Bonn office of Agence France-Presse, arrived by mail too late

for the prisoners to be released—had the Government agreed—by the deadline.

The official blackout on information has effectively kept many details of the terrorists' claims and the Government's thinking away from the public. However, the few leaks and statements to emerge indicate that the Government has let many of the kidnappers' deadlines pass. Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, had said immediately after the kidnapping, "we must keep a cool head."

Nor have the terrorists been allowed to take command of television—as they would have liked. Repeated demands that the text of their messages be read out over the television have been ignored, and a colour video tape, presumably stating their case as they see it, was not broadcast.

This control of information has deprived the terrorists of publicity and their ability to put pressure on the Government by frightening the public. Hence, it seems, their decision to try and break through the blackout by contacting the press.

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: Pavot, aged 35, a Geneva barrister, and president of the Swiss League for Human Rights, has become well known in recent years as an activist. He recently requested the West German authorities to improve the conditions in which the Bader-Meinhold prisoners are held.

When they approached the other demonstration headed by Basque members of the Cortes, scuffles broke out and the police were injured. Among the counter-demonstrators were seven former members of ETA who returned illegally in June.

The Government had sent them into exile after releasing them from prison where they were serving sentences for politically motivated crimes of violence. The Government has not yet ordered their arrest for fear of aggravating the situation.

According to informed sources, the armed forces are exerting pressure on the Government to arrest those who have returned illegally.

French kidnap victim is found on road

From Our Correspondent
Paris, Sept 9

M. Simon Roland, the French businessman kidnapped on Tuesday near his home in a Lyons suburb, was found at 5 am today walking on a road near Villefranche-sur-Saône.

The police were alerted by a motorist who told them that he had been stopped by a man looking extremely tired. Mr. Simon had apparently told the motorist who he was.

The police picked him up and let him rest before questioning him. He told them that he had been held in a house in the countryside by the man who had kidnapped him.

This morning he was put into the boot of a white car and driven to a side road where he was turned out. Although contact has been made between the kidnapper and M. Simon's family, no ransom appears to have been paid.

The evening another ceremony has been called by the Liaison Committee of the Resistance to mark the anniversary, and the communists and separatists have said that they will turn out for it.

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The prosecutor demanded four years imprisonment for an eight Moluccan accused of helping to plan the raids. The court is due to announce its verdict on September 22.

The eight Moluccans showed no signs of emotion as the prosecutor announced his demands.

After the prosecutor announced his demands, the South Moluccan Liberation Front, one of the militant youth movements demanding an independent homeland in Indonesia, called a news conference and said further violence could not be ruled out.

"We have not given any guarantees to anyone that no problems will occur again," a spokesman said. "We will try to keep everyone quiet, but we feel the police action here has only worsened the overall situation."

Later, police fought a running battle with Moluccans at Krimpen Aan de IJssel, near Rotterdam, more than 100 miles to the south. Police exchanged fire with Moluccans who also threw petrol bombs and stones. A Moluccan and a policeman were injured.

The unrest followed a performance given in the town by a Marine band. Police said they believed the Moluccans were out to make trouble because of the role played by Marines in ending the sieges—AP.

The shooting centred on a community centre used by the Moluccan youth movement which police believe to be the storage place for weapons.

After driving back the Moluccans and searching the building, police said no firearms were found, although a large quantity of petrol and articles used for making fire bombs were seized. Police said no arrests were made during the disturbances. Many Moluccan homes were severely damaged in the battle.

In the heavily guarded court

the remaining political prisoners.

When they approached the other demonstration headed by Basque members of the Cortes, scuffles broke out and the police were injured. Among the counter-demonstrators were seven former members of ETA who returned illegally in June.

The Government had sent them into exile after releasing them from prison where they were serving sentences for politically motivated crimes of violence. The Government has not yet ordered their arrest for fear of aggravating the situation.

According to informed sources, the armed forces are exerting pressure on the Government to arrest those who have returned illegally.



Mr. Martin Price, of Richmond upon Thames smiles cheerfully in a Swiss hospital after escaping with minor injuries when he fell 2,000ft down the Zinalrothorn on Tuesday.

W German retrial for refugee

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Sept 9

Herr Werner Weinhold, a former East German border guard who escaped to West Germany in 1975, must be tried again, the Federal Court in Karlsruhe ruled today.

Herr Weinhold was charged with the manslaughter of other border guards during his escape, but was acquitted in late 1976 by an Essen court.

The Federal Court said the Essen court should have continued efforts to hear witnesses and experts from East Germany. The Essen court had mainly relied on the testimony of the accused, and events during the escape may have been completely different to those described by him.

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Italy must cut its suit to IMF cloth

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Sept 9

Signor Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, today announced a determined attempt to reduce public spending.

Speaking at the opening of a trade fair in Bari, he said the drawing up of budget estimates for the coming year provided the opportunity for turning what was already agreed generally into specific measures. The estimates are due to be approved by the Government by September 20.

This morning it was reported that preparation of the estimates had shown public expenditure to be between 19,000,000 and 20,000,000 lire (about £14,000m) which is a long way from the limit of 14,430,000 lire laid down in the Government's letter of intent agreed in April with the International Monetary Fund to obtain a loan of \$30m dollars.

The Government is now understood to be negotiating with the IMF to modify some of the terms of the agreement. Scandal denied: Signor Giuseppe Zamberletti, who resigned as a junior minister after accusations of a scandal concerning relief for earthquake victims in Friuli, spent more than two hours with the examining magistrate in Udine who is studying the allegations.

Signor Zamberletti, who went to Udine on his own initiative, said bitterly the real scandal was the desire to implicate all public officials. Owners of fishing fleets at Marso del Vello today called for the immediate intervention of the Government after Tunisians seized a fishing boat off Lampedusa, the thirteenth from the port to be seized since February.

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Radiation test for volunteers

People in West Cumbria have been invited to have their bodies monitored for radioactivity after a suggestion on Thursday by the inspector heading the Windscale inquiry, Mr. Justice Parker, that a monitor should have his body monitored to see whether several years of eating local fish had led to any radioactivity build-up.

OVERSEAS

More agencies enter Lance investigations on matters graver than those so far reported

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Sept. 9

Investigations are now being conducted by United States Government agencies and the Department of Justice to determine whether Mr. Lance, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, has broken the law.

It was disclosed today that the matters being investigated are much more serious than had been suggested in the press.

Senator Abraham Ribicoff, chairman of the Senate's governmental affairs committee at present holding hearings into Mr. Lance's affairs, announced today that he has asked the Justice Department to hand over the information it has gathered in its investigation.

Press reports have suggested that Mr. Lance might be prosecuted for illegal use of the National Bank of Georgia's aircraft for political campaigns.

The John Heilmann Committee of the Currency, stated before the committee today that this was only one aspect of the investigation by the Justice Department to which his office had given information about Mr. Lance.

The comptroller said he could not answer questions about the investigation, and refused to give Senator Charles Percy, the committee's leading Republican, a detailed ownership history of the National Bank of Georgia's Beechcraft aircraft. However, he noted that this was one area being studied by the Justice Department.

Senator Percy said that it appeared that the Calhoun National Bank, which Mr. Lance once headed, sold its aircraft to the Lancelotti Company, jointly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lance, and that this company later sold the aircraft to the National Bank of Georgia when Mr. Lance was its president.

Mr. Heilmann said that information given by his office to the Justice Department now being investigated by the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Election Commission. The Justice Department, which has found no evidence that large private overdrafts obtained by Mr. Lance and his family from the Calhoun Bank in 1975 were used to finance Mr. Lance's political campaigns.

The use of overdrafts in this way is illegal under American election laws. Mr. Heilmann said, however, that neither could he "assure this committee that the overdrafts were not used for political campaigns."

He said that the overdrafts obtained by Mr. Lance while he headed the Calhoun National Bank and which ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars, were not found to be illegal by the Comptroller's office, "but they represented clearly undue and unaccountable practices that are totally unacceptable to us."

The Senate committee will continue hearings into Mr. Lance's affairs next Monday and Wednesday and will cross-examine Mr. Lance next Thursday. Mr. Clark Clifford, Mr. Lance's lawyer, has told the committee that Mr. Lance intends to discuss and answer "every single allegation" made against him.

As well as answering the specific allegations the Budget Director, Senator Percy noted today, will have to demonstrate how a man who has managed his own financial affairs in such a muddled manner in the past can claim to be qualified to manage the country's budget.

Mr. Beame, born in London in 1906, is New York's first Jewish mayor. He has now become the first mayor for 24 years to fail to win re-election when he sought it.

He wept as he conceded defeat in the small hours of this morning. "I gave this city every ounce of my strength and every ounce of my heart during its most trying years of crisis," he said. "I have not let this city down."

Mr. Beame is a small, intense man whose main electoral strength as the support of nearly all the big trade unions. He ran a shrewd campaign but was notably vindictive even in a

New York's mayor voted out of office

From Michael Leapman
New York, Sept. 9

Mr. Abraham Beame, Mayor of New York since 1974, was defeated in his attempt to retain the office when he finished only third in yesterday's primary election of the Democratic Party nomination.

In a close contest, in which only three percentage points separated the first four of seven candidates, the top two positions were won by Mr. Edward Koch, a Manhattan congressman, and Mr. Mario Cuomo, an official of New York State. They will contest a runoff election on September 19 to see who will be the Democratic candidate in the election on November 1.

More surprising than Mr. Beame's defeat was the poor showing of Mrs. Bella Abzug, the fiery former congresswoman, famous for her large hats, who had been leading in most of the pre-election opinion polls. She finished fourth with only 17 per cent of the vote.

A possible reason for her failure is over-exposure. She has been running for mayor almost since she was defeated by Mr. Daniel Moynihan for the Democratic nomination for a Senate seat last year.

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Beame cast out of political eye: Mr. Mario Cuomo, left, and Mr. Edward Koch who knocked Mr. Abraham Beame, mayor of New York, out of the electoral contest for another term of office. They face a runoff for the Democratic nomination.

contest where nobody was showing great interest in the race.

In one sense, his third place showing, with 18 per cent of the vote, was fairly impressive, bearing in mind the ferocious criticism directed at him in an expert last month by the Securities and Exchange Commission about his conduct in the months before the city's 1975 fiscal crisis.

It was the highest turnout recorded in a city primary election, reflecting a hard fought and widely publicized campaign. Mr. Koch and Mr. Cuomo, with 20 and 19 per cent of the vote respectively, edged into the runoff chiefly through expensive television advertising campaigns. Mr. Beame and Mrs. Abzug had relied more on grassroots organization which meant cheaper but less effective.

The death penalty, a widely debated issue during the last two weeks of campaigning,

appears not have had a crucial effect. Mr. Koch is in favour of it and Mr. Cuomo is against it. Mr. Cuomo, who is of Italian stock, had the advantage of being the only Roman Catholic in the contest, in a city where many people vote for reasons of ethnic or religious loyalty. He won many Irish as well as Italian votes.

Mr. Koch, Mrs. Abzug and Mr. Beame split the large Jewish vote. Mr. Percy Sutton and Mr. Herman returned the loyalty of the backs and Puerto Ricans respectively but did not make inroads among white voters. Mr. Joel Harnett, a businessman who heads the campaign with a political base, ended it in the same way, with only 1 per cent of the vote.

In the Republican primary Mr. Roy Goodman, a member of the state Senate, comfortably defeated Mr. Barry Farber, a radio interviewer. But Mr. Farber will stay on the Novem-

ber ballot paper as the Conservative nominee.

In contests for nominations for other offices, a notable victor was Mr. Andrew Stein, a member of the State Assembly, running for Borough President of Manhattan. Mr. Stein, who also advertised heavily on television, became prominent some years ago as an early opponent of Concorde landings in New York.

The results of the primary election were:

Democrats		Republicans		
	Voices		%	
Koch	180,260	Goodman	44,713	56
Cuomo	170,722	Farber	34,779	44
Abzug	163,616			
Beame	150,761			
Sutton	131,185			
Badillo	99,994			
Harnett	13,927			

Ulster-type pattern in Lebanese violence

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Sept. 9

The political parallels may be few, but the current pattern of random bombing in Beirut and other Lebanese cities is taking on a pattern of violence remarkably similar to Northern Ireland. A series of explosions in the capital this week culminated in the planting of eight bombs across the country in the past 24 hours.

Four of them exploded in Beirut, one damaging a factory in the southern suburbs owned by the millionaire Muslim Ghannouch family. In the village of Beit Mary, a car bomb blew up in the early hours while yesterday Syrian troops came to the aid of a taxi driver who was being forced to take a charge of explosives towards the Palestinian refugee camp at Sabra. It was the first recorded

attempt by terrorists here to set off a proxy bomb.

No one was killed by this week's bombings although three people died late last month when an explosion occurred early in the morning at a Beirut market.

The violence has caused little outward show of concern among the population of Beirut although notices in the daily newspapers warn people to report the finding of any suspicious parcels.

Throughout the day today Syrian and Saudi troops took greater care than usual to check the identities of car drivers and their passengers. The authorities here have not suggested any motives for the bombings, but it is being taken as a charge of the sectarian hatreds of the Lebanese civil war have yet been smothered.

Egypt train crash toll at least 16

Cairo, Sept. 9.—Sixteen bodies have so far been recovered from the wreckage of a train which crashed yesterday in Upper Egypt, possibly with foreign tourists on board, police and railway sources said today.

First reports said that more than 40 people had died and 50 were injured in the crash near Assiut. Cairo press estimates of the dead today varied between 22 and 50.

The train, on its way from Cairo to Assiut, was travelling at 74 miles an hour when eight of its 11 coaches became derailed.

The injured were taken to hospitals at Assiut. Buses, taxis and private cars were sent to help to transfer other passengers.—Reuters.

Tokyo relents on refusal to accept refugees

Ordeal ends for 785 Vietnamese

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Sept. 9

After consistently refusing to accept refugees of any kind, Japan relented today and announced that 785 Vietnamese might be allowed to settle in the country if they could not be placed elsewhere.

Today's decision was almost historic because Japan has always argued that its space cannot contain the pressure of a growing population and it cannot, therefore, admit any newcomers.

Since the fall of Saigon two years ago the Japanese Government has, reluctantly, permitted 1,122 Vietnamese refugees to land in the country, on the strict condition that they cannot settle in Japan permanently.

In many cases wretched and hungry refugees have landed on Japan's southern island of Okinawa after a 2,000-mile sea journey in flimsy sailing boats. The majority, however, have

been picked up on the high seas by Japanese and foreign ships bound for Japan. In such cases Vietnamese refugees are allowed to land in Japan only after the master of the vessel provides guarantees for their future.

As a result many ships have refused to pick up refugees from distressed fishing vessels on the high seas. Last Sunday 86 Vietnamese refugees arrived on Okinawa on board 23 flimsy long life boats. They said that a vessel had refused to pick them up when their flimsy fishing boat was in distress. The captain, however, provided them with two lifeboats and food. He then sailed on towards Japan.

After long negotiations last year, Britain decided to accept 21 Vietnamese from Japan after a British vessel had picked them up on the high seas and landed them in Japan.

The United Nations' High

Commissioner for Refugees has been able to resettle only 340 Vietnamese who have arrived in Japan over the past two years.

Japan and the United Nations, have thus been saddled with 785 unwanted refugees. Today's announcement that Japan will finally accept the remaining Vietnamese refugees, was welcomed by a spokesman for the United Nations' office for refugees in Tokyo.

During the past two years the Vietnamese refugees have been supported by religious and charitable organizations in Japan not being able to receive work permits.

Japanese leaders, including Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Sunao Sonoda, the Cabinet secretary, said that the Government would study a plan to provide the refugees with education, employment in agriculture and funds for immediate relief.

Price of petrol doubled in Turkish economic measures

Ankara, Sept. 8.—Petrol prices virtually doubled here today as the Turkish Government imposed big price rises on a range of goods and services in an effort to extricate the country from economic crisis.

Electricity prices went up by 43 per cent, fuel oil for heating by 42 per cent, cement by nearly 70 per cent, and newspaper by more than 45 per cent. Local telephone calls will go up by 150 per cent next week.

The rise for ordinary petrol was more than 96 per cent and for "super" quality nearly 90 per cent.

Petrol and some other products have long been subsidized to keep the domestic price level below prevailing world levels. The rises were part of austerity and export-promotion measures ordered by the Government yesterday.

Turkey is struggling to overcome a soaring balance of trade deficit, which has produced a foreign currency shortage that forced the country to stop paying for most imports about six months ago. The Government said yesterday that the country had been losing a vast sum on its foreign enterprises and called attention to a £200m trade deficit last year.

There was no mention in the

measures of currency devaluation or a rise in interest rates, which have been expected and urged by some economists and businessmen to help correct the economy.

Newspapers suggested today that these measures had been blocked by Mr. Necmettin Erbakan, Deputy Prime Minister, who is an outspoken economic nationalist, and has a big say in the economic policies of the right-wing coalition Government headed by Mr. Süleyman Demirel.

Mr. Erbakan heads the Islamist-oriented National Salvation Party, which has only 24 of the 450 National Assembly seats, but holds the parliamentary balance of power.

Businessmen, including the Association of Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen, have urged the Government to take austerity measures to salvage the economy, restore the confidence of international banking community, and enable Turkey to get the credit it needs.

A team from the International Monetary Fund is in Ankara evaluating the situation. Mr. Cihat Bilgehan, the Finance Minister, is expected to discuss a major drawing from the IMF when he visits Washington.

Today's rises brought the price of ordinary petrol to about 82p a gallon.—Reuters.

Russians tell why they seized American books

Moscow, Sept. 9.—Organizers of Moscow's first international book fair today told American exhibitors that three of their books were seized for ideological reasons.

The official explanation was issued after a protest on Tuesday by American university exhibitors, the New American Library, for the seizure of two of its books—George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and *1984*.

Officials originally took away eight American university exhibitors' books, but subsequently passed five for display.

No reason has been given by the organizers to another exhibitor, the New American Library, for the seizure of two of its books—George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and *1984*.

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Special report on the cracks in apartheid

Black women and white women queue together for groceries: newspapers refer to a "small crack" in apartheid that is causing deep splits among the ruling whites in South Africa. A special report from Johannesburg appears in The Sunday Times tomorrow. Also the colour magazine's special souvenir issue on Elvis Presley.

The third reason was to show how the Church existed in a socialist society. "I can report that the Church is very much alive in Hungary."

Mr. Graham said he had tried to build bridges of understanding between people. Dr Graham was conducting a final sermon at the Budapest Baptist church today. He is due to depart tomorrow for Frankfurt, to spend a few days resting before returning home.—UPI.

Dr Graham pleased with Hungarian visit

Budapest, Sept. 9.—Dr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, said today that his first visit to a Soviet block country had been a complete success. He told a press conference at the end of a week's visit that all the reasons that brought him to Hungary had been more than fulfilled.

Asked if he had changed his opinion on communism, Dr Graham replied: "I have not joined the Communist Party, nor have I been asked to join,

but the world is changing and both sides are beginning to understand each other more now."

If he was invited to another Soviet block country, he would "most likely accept."

He said his first objective in visiting Hungary was "to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ."

His second reason for coming was to meet church leaders. He had met bishops of all the main churches and the Jewish leader-

Parliament pledge to coloureds

Cape Town, Sept. 9.—The South African President, Dr Diederichs, announced today that the present advisory Coloured Persons Representative Council (CPRC) would be reconstituted into a Parliament with full legislative and executive authority over matters concerning Coloured people.

Opening a session of the CPRC at Bellville, Dr Diederichs said that the Coloured Assembly would have a Cabinet led by a Prime Minister.

The Government proposes separate parliaments for South Africa's 4,300,000 whites, 750,000 Indians and 2,400,000 Coloureds, each represented in a council of 40 members.

The 13,000,000 Africans would not be involved.

Nun to appear in court on Rhodesia charges

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, Sept. 9

Sister Janice McLaughlin, an American-born Roman Catholic nun, is to appear in court here next Tuesday on charges under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

Police said she would be charged under Section 19, which deals with "spreading alarm and despondency."

She is an official of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, which has alleged reports alleging torture and other human rights abuses against African civilians by the security forces.

Sister McLaughlin, Mr. John Deary, chairman of the commission and two other officials, including Sister Scholtz and brother Francis du Poir, were arrested last week.

Kenya offer of help to Ethiopia

Nairobi, Sept. 9.—Kenya has promised to help Ethiopia to repulse any aggression by Somalia, Mr. Michael Njenga, deputy permanent secretary of the President's office, said today.

Mr. Njenga made the statement after returning home from Addis Ababa where he had led a Kenyan delegation to a meeting concerned with the administration of the border between Kenya and Ethiopia.

"Ethiopia's victory over the enemy will be a victory for Kenya," he said.

In a joint communique, the two countries condemned the "brazen and naked aggression" on Ethiopia by Somalia and called on "all peace-loving countries" to condemn this aggression.—AP.

Geneva, Sept. 9.—Hundreds of wounded are lying in eight Ethiopian hospitals in the towns of Dire Dawa, Harar and Jijiga, victims of the fighting over Ogaden in Ethiopia, the International Committee of the Red Cross said here today.

The wounded need urgent help, the committee said, appealing to Governments, Red Cross societies and other agencies for aid.

In Ogaden, which is claimed by Somalia, tens of thousands of refugees, particularly women, children and the old, also need urgent help, the committee said. It envisaged sending 30,000 blankets, 200 tons of cereal, 170 tons of milk and 48 tons of oil to them.—Agence France-Presse.

South Korean is surprised at bribes charges

Seoul, Sept. 9.—Mr. Tong Sun Park, a South Korean businessman, said here today he was surprised and disappointed at his indictment in Washington on charges of bribing American congressmen.

Mr. Park spoke to reporters after two hours of questioning at the Seoul prosecutor's office for the second time in 16 days. He said the United States charges his indictment by an American federal grand jury on Tuesday.

Reports from Washington say President Carter has sent a letter to President Park Chung Hee asking the United States Government's efforts to have the businessman extradited. But Mr. Park Tong Sun, the Foreign Minister, said yesterday his Government would not arrest him on the basis of the United States.—Reuters.

Anger at Begin move to pardon banker

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, Sept. 9

Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, may become the centre of a political and moral controversy after recommending a presidential pardon for Mr. Yehoshua Ben-Zion, manager of the Israeli Bank, who has served two and a half years out of a 12-year sentence for embezzling £25m.

Mr. Ben-Zion had been active in the Palestinian Greater Israel Movement, which is close ideologically to Mr. Begin's Likud Party. Mr. Begin, who entered office with a reputation for high personal integrity, was accused of impropriety for the first time since his inauguration in June.

The Jerusalem Post reminded him in a leading article that he had been swept into office "on

a wave of national revulsion with Labour's forswearing of toward tampering with public funds."

The Ben-Zion embezzlement case was the biggest in Israel's history.

In a personal statement answering critics, Mr. Begin said he had recommended the pardon on the strength of a statement by Professor Ezra Zohar of Tel Hashomer hospital describing the prisoner as "a very ill man whose life expectancy is short at the best."

But leaders of the Black Panther movement in Jerusalem produced a leaked report of a Ministry of Health medical committee which depicted Professor Zohar's findings and said Mr. Ben-Zion could get any treatment he needed in prison or in the Tel

Hashomer hospital, which is used by prisoners.

The previous Government had repeatedly rejected pleas to release Mr. Ben-Zion because of his chronic illness, Mr. Shlomo Hillel, Minister of Police in the former Government, said last night that the district court which had sentenced Mr. Ben-Zion and the High Court which heard his appeal had known of his physical condition.

Mr. Justice Yoel Sussman, who presided over the High Court which in December upheld a decision by the parole board refusing Mr. Ben-Zion's release on grounds of ill health, told a Jerusalem Post reporter yesterday he needed a few days to think over whether and how to react. He would probably call other judges together for consultation.

Target of year 2000 set to halt spreading desert

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Sept. 9

The first United Nations conference on the spread of deserts, with delegates from about 100 nations, finished two weeks of discussions here today with the adoption of a plan expected to achieve results by the year 2000—and much earlier in many places.

The final version incorporated scores of amendments, which were discussed throughout most of today. The 89-page document now will guide governments throughout the world on how to ensure that more land is not lost unnecessarily to desert.

The plan includes recommendations for national and regional action, for strengthening

ing science and technology and for international action. Governments are urged to establish priorities and to prepare action plans for applying, including for financing to established sources.

Countries of the Sahel made an appeal at the conference for more aid to overcome the drought in the area south of the Sahara, and urged everything possible be done to implement the conference's plan immediately in the Sahel region.

Earlier, 45 countries supported an Arab motion to denounce Israel's policy document on the desert, while 17 countries, including Britain, the United States and most West European countries, voted against.

Israeli settlements 'in defiance' of US policy

Washington, Sept. 9.—The United Nations conference on the establishment of permanent settlements on occupied lands said today that the settlements were illegal under international law.

He planned to discuss the matter with Mr. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, later this month.

Mr. Carter said when asked about the subject by reporters: "Our country has taken a consistent stand for many years that the establishment of settlements in occupied territories on the West Bank and otherwise by the Israelis is illegal and obviously this creates a problem."

When a reporter said that the Israeli action appeared to be in defiance of "defiance" of United States policy, Mr. Carter replied: "You tend to analyse it very well."—UPI.

Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv:

Israelis are confused about what their leaders are doing about controversial Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

Moshe yesterday quoted Mr. Ariel Sharon, the Minister of Agriculture and chairman of the inter-institutional committee for rural settlements, as saying that a number of new villages had been started secretly in the past month.

Mr. Sharon later brushed aside questions with "no comment," but a member of his staff told Israeli television that the minister had been misunderstood. He named five new settlements as having been founded in the past month but

Court refuses plea for boy in death cell

Penang, Sept. 9.—The Penang High Court today dismissed a plea to remove a 14-year-old boy, under sentence of death, from the condemned cell of a prison.

The judge, however, directed the public prosecutor to take up with higher authorities his transfer to a more "congenial" place of detention.

The boy whose name was withheld, was sentenced to death on August 25 for possession of a pistol and ammunition.

Indian leader's US trip angers doctors

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Sept. 9

India's doctors have reacted angrily to the lung cancer operation on a New York hospital this week on President Sanjiva Reddy, regarding it as a slur on their professional abilities.

A resolution passed at a conference attended by more than 40 specialists here yesterday condemned the panel of advisers who, it said, deliberately misguiding the Indian President and Prime Minister on the availability of medical expertise and equipment in the country.

But the controversy, familiar in those developing countries like India and Brazil, where backwardness coincides with skilled medical men, has given another twist by Dr R. P. Singh, convener of the conference. He claimed the reason

why President Reddy left last Sunday for New York, amid great publicity and accompanied by four doctors, was that prominent Indian doctors have become "scared of operating on a V.I.R."

The medical profession, he alleged, had got caught up in politics in recent years. He gave as examples the criticism by Mr. Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, of the doctors who attended Mr. L. N. Mishra, the Railways Minister, who was assassinated shortly before the July 1975 emergency, and Janata leaders' charges that doctors had deliberately damaged the kidneys of Mr. J. P. Narayan, the veteran Indian leader, during the emergency.

The President's journey, the specialists' resolution said, had created a sense of insecurity in the public mind and lowered the Indian medical profession in the eyes of co-professionals round the world. "We have become the target of ridicule and the laughing stock of the people of the world," it said.

Doctors at the conference argued that anyone in India with sufficient money or influence would now go abroad for medical treatment following the President's example, thereby threatening the growing number of people from the Arab countries coming to India for treatment who suffer a setback.

Dr D. R. Mahajan, who had been a senior surgeon at the Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research Memorial Hospital, where the President had a successful operation on Wednesday, pointed out that Mr. Reddy's son had enjoyed him on the "recommender" of doctors at the New York hospital. The President's Indian advisers had made him panic, however.

Mausoleum for Mao opened by Mr Hua

Peking, Sept. 9.—The Mao Tse-tung mausoleum in Peking's Heavenly Peace Square was formally opened today at a brief ceremony marking the first anniversary of his death.

His successor, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, said that the square, cavernous structure was a symbol of China's determination to follow Mao's line for generations.

Mr. Hua and numerous party and state officials filed through the glass doors of the mausoleum and past the crystal sarcophagus containing Mao's body.

No foreigners were invited to the ceremony, which lasted less than half an hour and was watched by 10,000 representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers lined up in the mausoleum's courtyard.

Newspapers carried tributes to Mao but the ceremony was kept in a low key. On the streets of Peking and Shanghai shops and restaurants were crowded throughout the day.

There were no signs of emotion, not even among the groups jaywalking and carrying paper wreaths round the mausoleum and along the walls of the Forbidden City.

Mr. Hua's speech alluded to the moderate progress China has made in the Maoist line, but emphasized, "comprehensively and correctly on all fronts," he said. This was seen as criticism of old radical policies which overemphasized revolution and the "great leap forward."

Chairman Hua acknowledged the political struggles since Mao's death, blaming them on the "gang of four" who had seized power in the purged "gang of four."

Interrupting his speech for occasional sips of tea, Chairman Hua said that the goal of post-Mao China was to become a powerful, modern, socialist state.

He implied a rejection of any reconciliation with the Soviet Union, which he said it and defended the "three world theory" which Albania had denounced as "anti-Leninist."

Chairman Hua read the eulogy seated at a long table set up in front of the mausoleum. He was flanked by the four vice-chairmen of the Communist Party: Mr. Ye Chien-ying, Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping and Mr. Li Xiennian, both Deputy Prime Ministers, and Mr. Wang Jiaxiang, Mao's former bodyguard.

Mr. Hua was joined by his wife, Mao An-ching and his wife Shao Hua were also present at the ceremony.—Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

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مجلس الوزراء

Saturday Review



by James Lees-Milne

Wednesday, February 9

A young member of the Trust called for me at the office and at 11.30 we set off in the car for Hitchin. He is a nice, earnest, black-coated worker, called Tangle, mainly keen on archaeological remains, birds and nature. He likes every weekend in the summer in the Home Counties with his wife, and stays in youth hostels. I took him to a British restaurant in Hitchin where we had a tolerable meal of thick soup, roast mutton and baked potatoes. This was quickly over and we went to an area of land which he has found and wants to save. We got out and walked for an hour. A small river valley bounded by a straight line of the old field wall. In this sunlit, windswept landscape bar noses ran. He wiped his nose with the back of his hand. I had one handkerchief and debated with myself whether to share it. Took me into his study where he works at an underwriting table. In this room is another Queen Anne bureau. The wall facing it is covered with reference books, and all the bound proofs of his own books.

Shaw's Corner is a very ugly, dark red-brick villa, built in 1902. I rang the bell and a small maid in uniform led me across the hall to a drawing-room, with open views on to the garden and the country beyond. The house is at the end of the village. There was a fire burning in the pinched little grate. Walls, discoloured, the plaster flaking badly in patches. The quality of the contents of the room was on a par with that of the villa. In the corner, a large, ornate, Roman Campagna, trout pools, etc. in cheap gilt frames. One rather good veneered Queen Anne bureau (for which G.B.S. said he had given £80) and one fake lacquer bureau. In the window a statuette of himself by Paul Troubetzkoy. On the mantelpiece a late Staffordshire figure of Shakespeare (for which he paid 10s), a Chinese box, the lid of which formed a bowl. Only a few conventionally-bound classics plus Osbert Sitwell's latest publication prominently displayed on a table. Two stiff armchairs before the fire and brass fender. A shabby, three-ply screen attached to the fireplace to shelter from draughts anyone sitting between the fire and doorway.

I waited five minutes and looked around, at a chronometer and the serried row of Shakespeare plays in soft leather bindings. Presently the door opened and in came the great man. I was instantly struck by the snow-white head and beard, the blue eyes and the blue nose, with a small ripe spot over the left nostril. He was not so tall as I imagined, for he stoops slightly. He was dressed in a pepper-and-salt, knickerbocker suit. A loose, yellow tie from a pink collar over a thick woollen vest rather than shirt. Several waistcoats. Mittens over blue hands. He evidently feels the cold, for there were electric fires in every room, and the message he shook hands and I forgot what he first said. Nothing special anyway. Asked me to sit down, and put questions to me straight off, such as, could he make over the

property now and retain a right of user. His friend, Lord Asor (Arstor), had done so. I had not expected the strong Irish brogue. This peasant origin makes him all the more impressive. It put me in mind of Thomas Carlyle, of whom, curiously enough, he spoke. I said I preferred Mrs. to Mr. Carlyle. He said Carlyle was out of fashion because of the prevailing anti-German prejudice; that there had been worse husbands than he, G.B.S. said he wished to impose no conditions on the hand-over, but he did not wish the house to become a dead museum. He wanted to be a living shrine. He wanted to settle matters now, for since his wife's death he was bound to remake his will, and in three years' time he might be quite dotty, if he was alive at all. He is 83, and very agile. He showed me his statuette, which he likes, and bust (copy) by Rodin, which he does not care for. Took me into his study where he works at an underwriting table. In this room is another Queen Anne bureau. The wall facing it is covered with reference books, and all the bound proofs of his own books.

When he smiles his face softens and becomes engaging. He is not at all deaf, but comes close up to one, to talk, breathing into one's face. His breath is remarkably sweet for an old man's. Having looked at the statuette of himself, he tripped down, and I was afraid he was going to fall headlong. He then said, "We will go out and have a look at the curtilage"—rolling the "c" of this unusual word. It was fully cold by now, and raining heavily. He put on a long, snow-white mackintosh and chose a stick. From the hall hat-rack, hung with a variety of curious headgear, he took an archaic rough felt hat, of a buff colour, high in crown and wide of brim. In this garb he resembled Carlyle, and was the very picture of the sage, striding forth, a little wobbly and bent perhaps, pointing out the extent of the "curtilage" and the line of the hedge which he had de-roofed with his own hands so as to lengthen the garden. The boundary trees of the garden were planted by him. "These grow like muskrats in these parts," he said. We came to a little asbestos-roofed summer house that revolves on its own axis. Here he also writes and works. There is a little table covered with writing material, and a couch. The summer house was padlocked. I said, "Do you sit out here in the winter then?" "I have an electric stove," he said, and he pointed to a thick cable attached to the summer house from an iron pillar behind it. "This will be an attraction to the birthplace. If it survives," he said. We passed piles of logs, which he told me he had chopped him-

self. He showed me his and his wife's initials carved on the coach-house door and engraved on a glass pane of the greenhouse. Took me into the coach-house where there are three cars under dust sheets, one a Rolls-Royce. "When I want to use this," he said, "I become very decrepit, and the authorities allow me coupons." We continued down the road.

A collie puppy dog met us in the road and jumped up at the old man who paid it much attention. He led me to Revere's curious church. He explained at length that the reigning squire began demolishing the old church because he considered it "an aesthetic disgrace" and "barbarous Gothic". The Bishop stopped it, and the church was saved. The interior is certainly cold and unsympathetic. "But it has good proportions," Shaw allowed. The worst mistake is the ugly coloured glass in the windows. Classical churches are always spoilt by coloured glass. The organ case is contemporary. When we left he tapped with his stick a scroll on the tombstone and made me read the inscription. It was to some woman who had died in the 1890s, aged 76, and below were inscribed the words "Cut off ere her prime" or words to such effect. "That," G.B.S. said, "is what persuaded me to come and live in the parish 36 years ago, for I assumed I stood some chance of at least reaching my ninetieth year."

We continued past the house and across the field, to the old church. He explained that although he never worshipped in the church he had spent £100 on its preservation. He remarked that the font had been overturned at some time. Took me outside to see the grave of Queen Victoria's eldest army officer, and admire the tracery moulding on a doorway, now blocked, at the west end. He wishes to buy the little corner cottage in order to destroy it, because it hides a view of the church from his own house. By the time we got back to the house I was wet through.

Tea was brought on a tray to the drawing-room. A glass of milk only for him; but tea and cakes for me. I was given a mug to drink out of. We talked of Escher's letter to *The Times*, of which he heartily approved. Derided the madness of the times, and the war. He said wars cease to be wars when chivalry is altogether excluded, as now, and become mass murder. That we had yet to witness the day when conscientious objection would be organized on such a universal

scale that wars just could not happen. Up to now conscientious objection had failed, but one day it would succeed. It would be interesting to see how it would work if ever this country declared war on Soviet Russia. The present war was due, not to some wickedness, but to his ignorance. In the last war he wrote a letter to *The Times* urging that air-raid shelters be provided for children. *The Times* refused to publish it because the editor was shocked by the implied suggestion that the enemy could, or would bomb school-children. *The News Chronicle* refused likewise. I asked, "What would you do if you were given Winston Churchill's powers and position today?" He said he would leave his action depends upon actual circumstances, but I would endeavour to bring fighting to an instant conclusion. I said, "I doubt whether the Germans would follow suit." He said he would leave his action depends upon actual circumstances, but I would endeavour to bring fighting to an instant conclusion. I said, "I doubt whether the Germans would follow suit."

At the same time he laughed at the Left Wing for supposing that today they could achieve their aims by general strikes, for "You do not do well to starve on the enemy's doorstep."

We talked about Hardy's *Max Gate*. "Pull it down," he said. He advised the National Trust to hold his house alienably, so that, supposing in 20 years' time we found that his name was forgotten, we could reap the benefit of selling it. He liked the idea of our holding T. E. Lawrence's Cloud's Hill, for "it is good for nothing else". Talked a lot about Lawrence. Said people would not grasp that T.E.L. was physically under-developed and never grew up, scarcely shaved, and also was mentally adolescent. He used to tell Lawrence they knew no one who kept his anonymity so much in the limelight. He and his wife corrected the proofs of *The Seven Pillars*. The published version was scarcely recognizable. The Shaws cut out so much that we were sheerly lost. Lawrence was tormented by the recollection of the lives he had personally "terminated". Lawrence's great discovery had been the surest way of directing affairs of any department was by excluding at the bottom and retaining there. He was the lowest rank of air-craftman and he had to pretend to be illiterate in order to avoid pro-

motion. Shaw tried to persuade Baldwin, "that pure humbug," to give T.E.L. a pension. Lawrence refused to consider one although he confessed to Shaw that sometimes he got a square meal he would hang around the Duke of York's steps until a friend took him off to luncheon.

At 5.15 G.B.S. jumped up, saying it was getting dark and he had kept me a quarter of an hour too long. Thanked me for coming. I said I had enjoyed the afternoon immensely. He said he had too. Before I left however he talked about his will again; said he would not leave any money to his relations for he did not wish them to grow up in idleness and luxury. He wanted to leave his money for the sole purpose of incouraging a new alphabet of something like 140 letters instead of the 26. He had calculated that the saving of expense in print and paper within one generation would be enough to finance three more world wars. And if that didn't appeal to this government, what would? He came on the road without hat or coat and stood until I drove off. In the mirror I watched him still standing on the road.

I went on to Woodchester Priory, arriving at tea time. But no tea because my host, bluff ex-naval commander Bruce Metcalfe, was conducting a unit of American soldiers, lecturing them good humouredly but bombastically, and boasting of English customs in a manner which I found condescending and embarrassing; but not they, it seemed, I did not take to him at first—and did later, as usual. I wondered how I was going to stick this visit until the following morning. The Commander and his wife live in this by no means small house with absolutely no servants at all. It is an H-shaped Tudor building with painted gables, and was spoilt in the last century by the insertion of plate glass, and the addition of a French-style tower. The Commander showed me the site of the Roman Villa which is uncovered every 10 years. Thank God it is covered now. We had dinner in the kitchen. Mrs. M. benignant, jolly, and friendly.

I find that I take an hour or two to adjust myself to different sorts of people. Going as I do from the sophisticated to the simple, the rich to the poor, the clever to the stupid, I get bewildered. But in the usual manner to adapt myself. Which means of course that I am a chameleon, with little or no personality of my own. I assume the qualities of others. I am a mirror of other people's moods, opinions and prejudices. But I am pernickety, and would not do down in anybody's bed just for a crust or a new pair of shoes.

I caught the 1.15 to Reading where Gerry Wellington met me at the station in his small car, for he gets twenty gallons a month for being a duke. Drove me straight to the Reading museum where he showed me the Roman relics from Silchester, on loan from his family. I was most interested in the small, homely objects like door keys and hinges. It is so strange that Roman things differ so little from our own. Arriving at the entrance to Stratfield Saye park we stopped at the first duke's

great polished granite pillar, with his image by Marochetti standing on the top. It is carefully executed, and the huge blocks of granite are finely cut. Stopped again to look at the house from the east clauway, down a straight vista across the park. The house is not particularly striking from this distance; an indistinguishable huddle of buildings. Stopped again at the 1750 church, of Greek cruciform. A spectacular monument inside to the Pitt builder of the house signed by Christmas and dated 1640. It is rare for so early a monument to be signed. A Wellington monument by Flaxman, and another by Boehm. The great galleried family pew in which the Iron Duke worshipped was swept away by an ignorant vicar just before Gerry succeeded, greatly to his annoyance, chagrin and disappointment, for while abroad he had been too far forward to worshiping in it. In its place a hideous substitute, with a monster linenfold door of fumed oak, has recently been erected. Close to it is a mural tablet of Donne period to an incumbent who "lived for certain to keep off excessive heat. The drawing-room has a rococo ceiling, and the same wallpaper as in the previous room. In it are some Boulle cabinets and commodes by Levasseur and pictures acquired by the first duke. The dining-room is shut up, all the Apsley House pictures being stored there for the war, and valued at a million pounds, so G. says. The library is of Lord Burlington date. In it are the Duke's library chairs as seen in the conversation piece by Thurlbourn of this room, hanging in the Small Cabinet Room. Beyond it a billiard table and Regency lights for colour, very pretty, and beyond again the Great Duke's private rooms and his original bath. These rooms G. is going to make his own. The bath is a deep and satisfactory. A curious feature in this house is the water closets in each room, put there by the Great Duke inside great 1840-ish cupboards of maple-wood.

After tea Gerry took a rod and fished in the lake for perch with a minnow, but caught nothing. He cast with much ease and abandon. When I tried I found it difficult, and made rather a fool of myself. After dinner, at which there were no drinks except beer, he showed me grandfather's collection of gems and intaglios, mounted on long gold chains. When held against the oil lights some of the stones were very beautiful. A few are ancient, some Renaissance. G. is fussy over his key bunches, everything being carefully locked up. He has a butler, cook and two housemaids. The last has meals with him during the week, and nearly drives him mad with her archness. "Aren't you naughty today?" she says. She is unable to type, so when he wishes to despatch a letter not written by himself, he types it and gives it to her to sign.

James Lees-Milne, 1977. *Prosperous Peace*, by James Lees-Milne will be published by Chatto & Windus on September 22.

G. B. S.

and others at home

Radio

Discovered treasures

Almost anyone who listens to radio more than once a week must have noticed the growth of the Archives craze. It has in fact been going on for months or years, by now—John Ebdon, for example, has been at it on and off since I can recall and it is, I think, who has established what now appears to be the commonest style in sound-archival: more or less incoherent browsing.

At present there are three archive-based programmes running: *Serendipity* holds its Monday *Archive Auction*; in *Findings* Kieran Prendiville and Richard Boston make it in weekly stunts to dig up what ever they have just unearthed; and now, on Wednesday, *Portraits from Memory*, in which historical figures of the recent past are recalled by people who knew them. This last may be in a slightly different category, but the three have been in my experience almost exclusively browsing sessions. To be fair, last week Bernard Fisk gave his handling of the *Archives* a sound and responsible conclusion, but the more that could be said for such of his predecessors as I have heard, *Findings*, on the other hand, has quick with incoherence. In the last few, *Portraits from Memory* came up with a series of bizarre animal motifs—Norwegian, badcock

matings, whales calling, that kind of thing. It would of course be absurd to expect high consequence from programmes such as these, but it is also possible to lean too far towards silliness and they have done it. They remind me of meetings with that dreaded class of person who will recite catalogues of wonders, rather in the manner of Ripley's Believe it or Not, and who actually gets on. Agreed, in *Findings* there was a... well, "theme" is too dignified a word; the wonders were all of a type, but that does not make them in total any the more interesting.

One difficulty is perhaps that the "discovery" of the Sound Archives has come as a sort of Klondike to broadcasters always pushed for something different, something new to fill up the relentless 18 hours a day. Here, it must have seemed, was a mass of material, fascinating in itself and all you had to do was think of a subject, haul out ten or twelve treasures, more or less associated, run up a few neat links and there you are with a programme guaranteed to be greater than the sum of its parts. Not so, the Archives do no offer the quick opportunity you might imagine and this is borne out by the efforts of people who have set out with quite dignified themes; I am thinking of the two parts of *Voices and Visions* in which Lord Soper and Lord Longford attempted it. Each tried to convey his philosophy of life and the people who had influenced it by reference to Archive. Yet

the illustrations proved resistant; neither speaker quite managed to put together a sequence that was not forced.

Archives cover more than stored disc and tape: there is a vast collection of written material preserved at Caversham near Reading which, apart from anything else, is a primary source for such programmes as last Sunday's *Sir Thomas Becham and the BBC*. There presumably are preserved all documents relating to Sir Thomas's often trenchant correspondence with the Corporation, as well as other notable exchanges. A rich store, though judging by its use in earlier programmes of this kind—on Dorothy Sayers, for example, or Max Beerbohm—it offers evidence of a recurrent pattern in such relationships. No matter whether the distinguished outsiders are downright offensive (Sayers, Becham) or scrupulously courteous (Beerbohm), they always deliver to the body corporate profound shocks: in Sir Max's case, this took the form of a demand for a fee mountainously higher than anyone had ever asked before. The body corporate can then be seen absorbing this shock, dispersing the painful excitement it causes by a process of spreading it around: internal memos go back and forth along the neural corridors of Broadcasting House; various individuals, each in his cellular degree, react with varying degrees of agitation and these reactions eventually come together in a corporate reaction always more... relaxed.

word be the wrong word: more passive than the jab which set

them off. Truly, even the most imperious of us—and who was more imperious than Becham?—is hardly more disturbing than a wasp on the elephantine ear of the BBC.

Perhaps by another kind of elephantine behaviour, some very obvious opportunities have recently been missed to make programmes as good as they might be. Friday's *Verse and Chorus* (Radio 4) is 20 minutes of verse spoken by Donald Houston and interspersed with music for choral large and small. I find it an attractive mixture, but I also find myself cursing every time Mr Houston precedes a poem with its name and authorship. Why such clumsy tagging into a programme which depends on the creation of an atmosphere? No one identifies the choirs until the end; for some reason, no one identifies the music at all. This needs doing and all such announcements could and should wait for the close.

Much worse than this, however, was the opportunity fumbled in Radio 3's *A Journey by Train*. Either you make a feature consisting, say, of poems about trains, of associated sounds and that kind of thing; or you make your train poems the illustrations for a piece of literary comment or criticism. Michael Ffinch and his producer, Shaun MacLoughlin, attempted both and did not succeed at either. Features are not so plentiful yet that I can contemplate dispassionately the loss of such a chance for radio as is provided by, amongst others, *Adlestrop*.

David Wade

Gardening

Gathering no moss

The recovery of lawns from the beating they took last summer has been very patchy. In many lawns I have seen, including some parts of my own, the weeds survived the drought better than the grass—presumably because they were deeper rooted.

Often they have ousted the grass in patches. Also while it was almost incredible how some patches practically bare of grass managed to recover completely, some patches were too large and too denuded of grass to become green again. Still, I think many people have been surprised to find how resilient grass can be. After all you only need one tiny grass plant every four inches or so to make a lawn.

My father often had to restore the grass in Parliament Square after it had been covered with stands for some royal occasion, or when grass elsewhere in his charge had been trampled out of existence. He used to lightly cultivate the surface to a depth of about four inches and then plant small pieces of turf about the size of a duck's egg six to eight inches apart. He then sowed grass seed on the intervening soil. In a remarkably short space of time the lawns filled in and were green again.

So if you have bare patches renovate them now either by this method, by sowing seed all over the bare area or by laying new turves.

In the north and in the colder parts of Scotland it would be better to lay turves now.

The normal autumn lawn

treatments would be appreciated now by most lawns.

Scarifying, that is raking out dead grass and other debris does much to freshen up a tired lawn. It is still possible to hire a motorized lawn scarifier from most Farm Agents whose address you can find in the yellow pages of your telephone directory. If you can persuade a friend, or maybe two friends to come in with you, it is possible to scarify a large area of grass in a day and share the cost.

If you can aerate the lawn by running one of the various spiking or slitting machines over it once or twice this will improve the turf considerably.

Worms are really active near the surface now. They do no harm—indeed they probably help to improve the turf by aerating the soil with their little tunnels. But the worm casts are unsightly and if trodden into the turf will cause bare patches in which eventually weeds or moss will grow, but the casts may be scattered with a broom.

Moss grows rapidly in the low light conditions of autumn and winter when grass growth almost slows up entirely. So if moss or weeds are a problem in your lawn deal with them now, by applying a suitable moss or weedkiller.

Lawns greatly appreciate an application of an autumn lawn fertilizer, or turf conditioner as some firms prefer to describe it. These contain among other plant foods slow acting nitrogenous fertilizer. I have said, and many readers have confirmed my view, that one autumn fertilizer applica-

tion is often more valuable than two spring dressings.

Continuing thoughts about genera that have, after years of concentrated effort by the breeders, produced a vast range of beautiful garden plants, let us consider briefly the genus *Narcissus*. Over the years by common usage the trumpet varieties have come to be popularly known as daffodils, while the others, those in which the cup or trumpet is shorter than the perianth segments or "petals", are often known as narcissi. They are all, of course, species and hybrids of *Narcissus*, but to me they are all daffodils. There are thousands of varieties and there is still scope for new developments. Progress is very slow because it takes six years for a seedling daffodil to flower—seven to be sure that it is a worthwhile improvement on existing varieties.

Serious gardeners would do well to consult the catalogues of specialist firms such as Walter Blom and Son Ltd, Levensden, Warrford, Herts, WD2 7BH; P. de Jager Ltd, The Nurseries, Marden, Kent; M. Jefferson-Brown, Lakeside, Whitbourne, Worcs, and Van Tubergen Ltd, Willowbank Wharf, Ranelagh Gardens, London SW6.

Some daffodils naturalize and increase given reasonable conditions—a retentive fairly moist soil in sun or shade.

If we remember that in nature the wild daffodils grow on mountains or hillsides and are plentifully supplied with water often from melting snows in spring when they are making their growth we can appreciate the kind of conditions they pre-

fer in our gardens.

Most bulb specialists offer mixtures specially suitable for naturalizing or indicate such suitability under the various entries in their catalogues.

Over the years I have become more and more enchanted by the small and miniature daffodils. The hybrids of *Narcissus triandrus*, such as *Rippling Waters*, *Silver Chimes*, *White and April Tears*, pale yellow, are charming. So too are the hybrids of *N. cyclamineus*, *March Sunshine*, *February Gaid*, *Peeping Tom* with an inordinately long trumpet and *Jack Snipe* white and yellow.

Incidentally, the last three are offered by Bloms as pre-cooled bulbs for Christmas flowering indoors.

Turning to the real miniatures—little daffodils only three or four inches high—we have the yellow *N. bulbocodium*, the bonneted *N. miniatus*, and my favourite *N. minimus* (*N. asturiensis*), a real miniature trumpet daffodil perfect in its shape. I have had *N. minimus* increasing gently in an old some sink for the past 10 years and greatly have we appreciated their little flowers in February and March.

But the choice is vast. Everyone has to find his own favourites. But this I will affirm—if you fall for the fascination of daffodils you will for ever be adding to your collection. If you are young enough you could have great fun breeding new seedlings and, who knows, you might produce a real breakthrough.

Roy Hay

Bridge

Elementary tactics

I was recently privileged to make up a table with a small coterie of rubber players who exercised their skills not far from where the "Pitdown" man was discovered. Their bridge was based on the methods of the 1930s; duplicate to them was an ugly word although, like Charles Lamb's *Sarah Battle*, they believed in the rigour of the game and accompanied it with generous hospitality.

My friends expected me to provide them with some new ideas on deception, but my contribution was meagre since I dislike post-mortem discussion. They had adopted a system of their own which they entitled "The Phony Club" and it was a relic, like the *Pitdown* skuff, of the Barton One Club which came into prominence in prehistoric times, almost ousting Cuthberts, The Two Clubs, and every other artificial growth including The Vander-bik One Club.

I do not propose to give a complete résumé of Barton's system which he designed so that beginners could never miss sure games and slams. The opener bid One Club if he held three and a half, or more, quick tricks and the responder gave a negative reply of One Diamond unless he held an ace (when he responded One No trump) or two quick tricks. Distribution was shown on the second and subsequent rounds. Since there were only eight quick tricks in the pack, queens and jacks not being counted in the opening bid, a learner could scarcely ever go wrong if he followed the rules. Unfortunately, the system was particularly vulnerable to psychic bidding and I gave some help to Barton, designing ways of coping with interference bids by the aid of a timely double. The "Phony" Club, being based on points instead of on quick tricks, did not lend itself to defensive bidding except between experts. I was tempted to introduce a few psychic, or nuisance, bids and one of them ought to have misfired. But for a fortunate trump break and a poor opening lead I should have been severely punished.

Came all; dealer East:

♠ 8553
♥ J76
♦ Q74
♣ K1085

♠ J108
♥ KQ853
♦ 83
♣ A8

♠ A744
♥ AKQ75
♦ 532

East South West North
Clubs Hearts Spades
Double Double Double Spades

West made the mistake of leading ♠A and conceding with a club when East signalled with the ♠7. Grasping that my only chance was if East made a mistake, I won with trick and led a small trump, allowing East's ♠K to win. At this stage East felt sadly from grace and, instead of cashing the ♠Q, played the ♠A. I ruffed, cashed the ♠A and played out diamonds. West could do nothing except play a heart after ruffing the third diamond and I was able to ruff with my last spade and discard dummy's losers on the three remaining diamonds.

I never criticize my partner for an unsuccessful double, because there are some deals when you cannot afford to pass and thereby encourage your partner to incur a modest penalty. I felt sympathetic towards West on the next hand, although she seriously believed that I was not entitled to make my contract. A modest amount of card technique makes the play of some hands very simple.

North South game: dealer North:

♠ 103
♥ J82
♦ A86
♣ QJ872

♠ QJ552
♥ 7
♦ K85
♣ 8643

♠ AK9784
♥ Q74
♦ AK5

North East South West
No No No Double

West led the ♠7 to the ♠9 and ♠10. East returned the ♠A and the ♠6 was overruffed with the ♠8. Possibly it was careless of me not to have ruffed with the ♠9, but the final result was the same. I won the diamond return with the ♠Q, cashed the ♠A, and needed to reduce my trumps to parity with West's. Two rounds of clubs gave a complete count of the hands. Two more clubs, on the last of which I threw a diamond, enabled me to ruff the ♠J, and a small trump to the ♠10 ensured the contract. West having to win the spade and ♠Q to the ♠K.

Why do bridge writers always have such big hands? my opponent asked, and this was a question which I was unable to answer, especially when she held an eight-card suit with four honours.

Edward Maye.

Katie Stewart's

cookery articles will no longer

be published

on alternate Saturdays.

Her next column

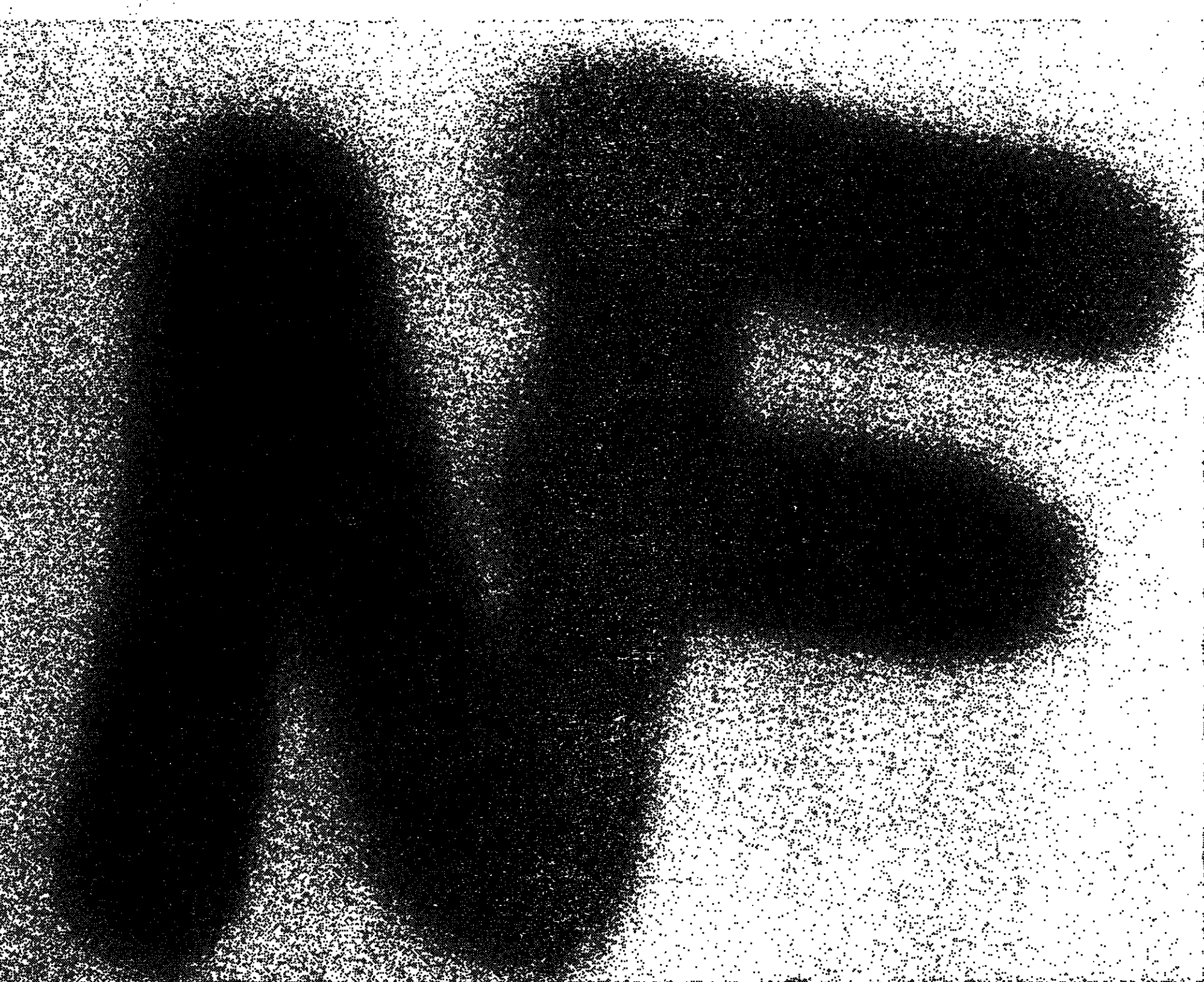
will appear on Wednesday, and after that

she will write

a bigger and more varied article on the

first Wednesday

of each month, beginning on October 5.



Is the writing on the wall for moderation?

In this Sunday's Observer James Fox analyses the growth of the National Front

The National Front is attracting attention out of all proportion to its size. At the next election it proposes to field 318 candidates – including chairman John Tyndall, who will stand in the borough where Mosley stood over 40 years ago.

How has it grown? Why has it grown? What part of the British public

responds to its overtly racist views?

In this Sunday's Observer Colour Magazine James Fox examines the rise of the National Front, and meets its members on their home ground. Are they an empty threat or a serious menace? Don't miss The Observer this Sunday.

THE OBSERVER
looks ahead of the times

Weekend

SHOPAROUND

Sheila Black

Now it can be sold to British residents—it being the world-wide best-selling design of the Rolex famous Oyster watches which withstand shocks, water and anything else the wearer cares to test them with. This top seller has, however, never been on sale in Britain because of the strict hall-marking laws which will not allow the sale of gold when involved in a design mixed with non-precious metals and this particularly favourable watch is a chic, effective and functional mixture of gold and steel.

You can see it here at last, at Mappin and Webb of 170 Regent Street, London (not at branches, I regret). There it is amid a display of all Rolex 1978 models, starting at around £170 which may briefly entertain those who like the coincidence of price and street number.

And you can buy the famous watch. You place your order in London with Mappin and Webb, who will forward it to their Paris branch, Number One Rue de la Paix, an address that must be the envy of every jeweller in the world. You will be invoiced from Paris and, since the watch may legally be sold in France, it can be yours with all the proper formalities taken care of. The stainless steel actually enhances the contrasting yellow gold, in my view, the gold runs like a central spine along the bracelet and forms the inner rim of the face. Steel is the outer rim and the edges of the bracelet, the design being aimed at durability and function as well as at chic.

This particular model has a special Jubilee bracelet with the familiar symbol. It is an ordinary enough design, with second-hand, the well-known Rolex Perpetual Date just showing the date clearly, and simple lines in lieu of figures. In some ways, nothing unexpected about it at all but in others it gives you everything that a man or woman would want in a tough, accurate watch except the ultra-slim, petite beauty of so many modern timepieces, some of which bend over backwards to be anything but watches, to be bracelets of charm

concealing a watch. It is all a matter of taste but I do like a watch to be a watch although pretty bracelets are very welcome for evening or formal wear.

The special Oyster is £729, which may prove a consolation when you go to the exhibition and find yourself studying a bracelet watch with 182 diamonds in the bracelet (17.7 carats) set off by 63 sapphires (9.65 carats) in a platinum setting at £44,557. A matching ring is more than £6,000. But it is a lovely exhibition. Open daily from 9.30 to 5.30.



While we are watching it, let me introduce the Pulsar calculator watch, as modern as the Rolex is timeless—or is that an unfortunate word to use here? I am assured that Pulsar is the first "computer-calculator wrist-watch" to be shown in Britain and I believe them, despite all those hyphens. I certainly have not seen one here before. It is at Garrard, just down Regent Street from Mappin and Webb at Number 112. But do not feel you have to catch the next train to London because they can arrange all sorts of orders by post to anywhere and the watch will be in a number of other leading outlets by the end of this month—namely Boodle and Dunthorne and branches in the Liverpool/Cheshire area, Ollivant and Botsford of Manchester, Lanes of Glasgow and so forth.

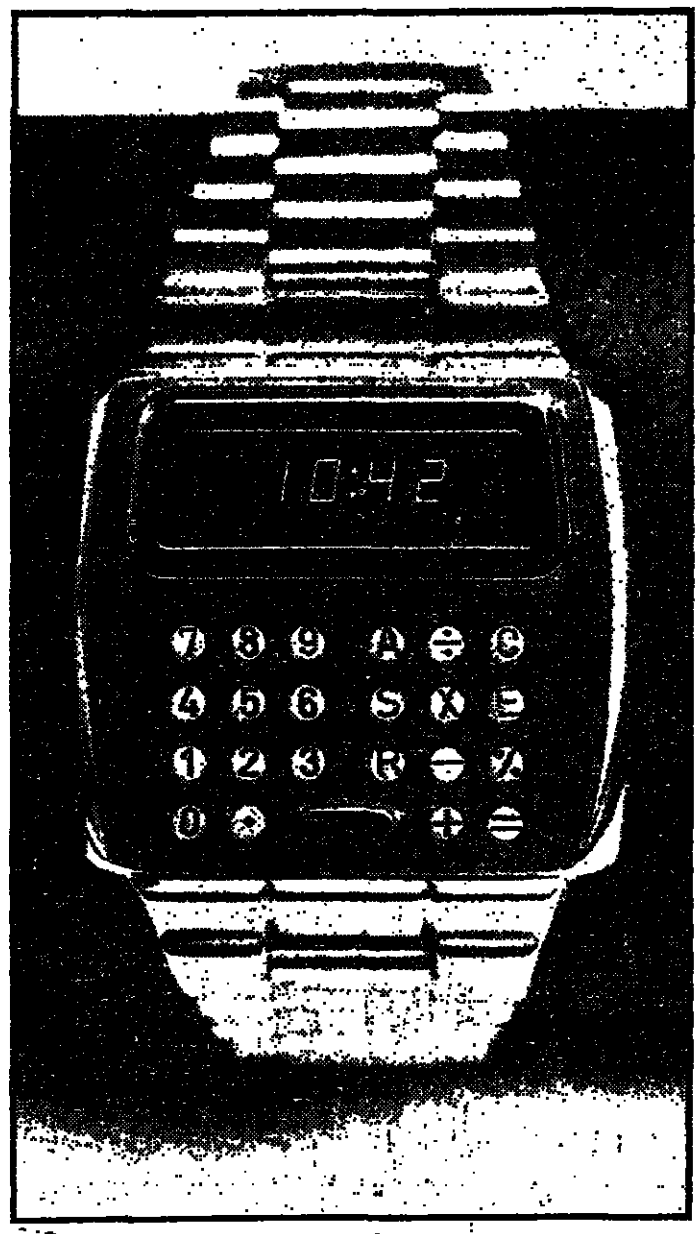
I tried the watch and handed it back with some reluctance as I would have enjoyed playing with it for longer. The calculator is my kind, with a really positive action because I can get all sorts of idiot results on those needing only a light touch, almost a mere scanning with the fingers. Ever so slightly recessed, the digits and symbols have to be pressed with the tip of a pin (preferably the pen sold with the watch for which the top has a specially designed tip and the writing point is exposed only by turning the pen's slim barrel).

The six-digit calculator has everything it should below the needs of advanced mathematics which few would require on their wrists. The calculator is switched on by pressing the plus symbol and off merely by pressing for the time again. The time, naturally enough, is shown first and then, on pressing the push-bar again, the seconds, the date and the day, etc.

This digital watch has a plus of which I approve and which is on all too few watches. It has an in-built auto-command system which means that you do not necessarily have to push the bar 17 light up the window display of time, seconds, date etc. You can light up with

a quick flick over of the wrist. About time, too. I know how popular the digital watches have been but I have always thought of them as gimmicks which are anti-progressive. Why should we need two free hands to tell us the time—one to press the watch button or bar worn on the other hand's wrist? Crazy but I was in a minority. Now at least we are back to being able to carry a bag or case in one hand and merely flick our wrists and sleeves to glance at time or date. A quartz crystal watch with no moving parts, it runs off four miniature silver-oxide cells. Allowing an average of 25

time-readouts and 25 calculations per day, the batteries should last a year or thereabouts, which is fair enough. The "command control" pen, as they call it grandly, is an attractive instrument in itself. The price is not such bad news as anyone with a knowledge of watches might imagine, being £350 for the stainless steel model. The steel watch with a gold-plated wristband is about £365 and the 18-carat gold case and bracelet makes the total nearer £2,500. It is distributed by Wuidart International, Glider House, Cricklewood Trading Estate, Clarendon Road, London NW2 1TB.



I welcome Athena, the famous posters and other reproductions firm with branches over most of Britain at any time, but I especially welcome their entry into the books business. The books are chosen, like the fine art products, to blend taste and charm with low prices and excellent quality. They call their list the Blue Mountain book: after the enchanting, sentimental cards they started selling last year and which so many of us loved and bought that the books seem a natural follow-up.

The books are created by the artist, Stephen Schutz, and his poetic wife, Susan. They are big sellers in America and will be popular here. There is one called *I want to laugh, I want to cry*, an anthology of poems on women's feelings which is only slightly Americanized and which will make many men laugh and cry too. Other titles include *The Language of Friendship, I care about your Happiness* (with quotations from the love letters of Khalil Gibran and Mary Haskell) and *Peace flows into the Sky*. You will find the books in a number of bookshops as well as in all branches of Athena Galleries at £1.95 each for paperbacks that look as though they were printed on parchment. Athena's head office address is PO Box 13, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Mail order selling is handled there.

I do not entirely agree with the Reject Kitchen Shops people, that pub mirror-clocks are the natural follow-up to pub mirrors. Indeed I think this entire fashion has been overdone although I still treasure some old advertisement mirrors and, in my bathroom, a blue and a pink lady, posing each on a separate

mirror and looking very demure as they recommend Moet et Chandon, recommendations I heartily endorse. Pub mirrors sell for as little as £2 around some of the shops in my area and on the verge of the entry to the Kingston by-pass in Kingston Vale where they are peddled along with potatoes at £1.50

the bag (no, I have bought none so cannot tell you the weight of the bag). However, the fashion lingers on, it seems, despite the nasty prices some once had to pay for their mirrors so the Reject Kitchen Shops may well be doing many shoppers a service with Whitbread Trophy clocks, the dialpiece set atop a

The latest Argos catalogue is about—Number 8. It is largely directed at Christmas gift buying although catering as always for home needs plus a whole new clutch of "firsts" for Argos—the new Prestige-Ewbank vacuum cleaner comes to Argos before going to other retailers and is selling at £33.75 (the recommended retail price, if anyone does sell it at that, will be about £44). There is also a great deal more of the flitter, like jewelry, toys either hard or cuddly and the Braun Micron shaver at £26.95. The current 56 branches are to be reinforced by nine new branches to be opened before Christmas and the aim is to reach 100 stores by Christmas 1980. Some still remember their bad start but thousands have obviously forgiven them. With a turnover of some £55m in the current year which represents a 104 per cent increase over 1976, they must be doing most things right, even if it is only price-cutting on well-proven merchandise. Head Office, if you want to know whether your town is on the list for a schedule opening, or ask where the nearest now stands, is Argos, Bushey House, High Street, Bushey, Herts (01-950 4055).

If I had discovered Pakapoket before the summer holidays I would have been highly popular with parents or guardians of young children on long drives. But try it as a Christmas gift for parents. It is an apron that ties to the back of the front seats of the car and it has five pockets of assorted sizes to hold toys, crayons, books and all the other paraphernalia that children need to have with them. In my family, where the children are older, there are always little things like the Airfix that must be kept away from brother, the sweets that would be squashed if sat on and other treasures—to say nothing of fishing reels that have to be unspooled and ballpoint pens innumerable, and whatever is left of pocket money or the latest financial gift.

The Pakapoket obviates the child's twistings in its seat belt to reach things off the seat because the apron and pockets are right there, close to hand. The harness is easily strapped to the front seat and can soon be detached for emptying in the house and saving that little trail of oddments between the car and their final destination. They look nice, too, made of strong canvas in either red or blue. The bottom edge is about 15 inches wide and the apron narrows slightly to about a foot at the top end. Designed by a mother of three children with little room in the back of her family car, this really has been well thought out, down to the subdivisions for pens and pencils. It fits most cars, by press studs and straps and you can get small colour samples, but please do send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

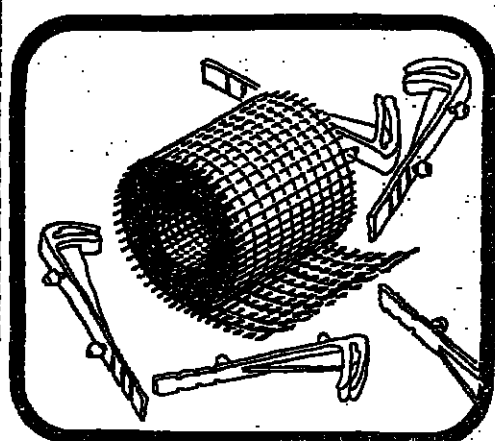
In fact the designer does not ask for envelopes but, since she is newly in business and has invested a good deal in building up a stock and buying fabric, I thought it might be a nice gesture. The blue and red are bright, rather familiar canvas colours and the finished product sells by post for £3.99 plus 26p postage/packing. Order from Sally Richards, Hazeldene House, Chobham, Woking, Surrey GU24 8BE.

This seems a good point at which to remind one and all of *The Puffin Book of Car Games* by Douglas St. P. Barnard, selling at 50p per copy. It covers a whole range of games for the car or out of doors at the destination, from

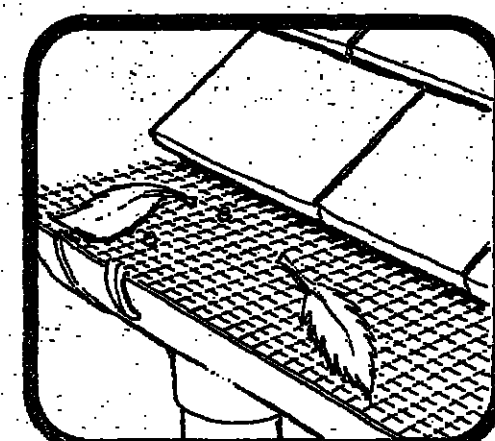
simple "Did-you-see" varieties to three-legged races. I personally find bus stop billiards rather a favourite in towns and cities but blood-thirsty young like a variation on the thoughts and crosses theme called *Lions and Christians*. It is a book to use for parties, too, since it tells you

how to make fans from paper, frogs and helicopters from tied handkerchiefs, and is a reminder of many of the simple but exciting games we played before television. Edited by Kay Webb, whose knowledge of cars ensures that no game is dangerous to driver or passengers,

this is a super little paper back at most bookshops. Puffin's office address is Penguin Books, Bath Road, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. There is a Puffin Club for youngsters who like badges and a membership book, competitions, and lists of new publications.



Autumn is the time for blocked gutters and I do recommend the gutter grid for all half-round gutters. Rot-proof, fine-mesh netting keeps leaves and twigs out of the gutters and it sells in packs of 20, 40, or 60 feet with the suitable brackets. Very easy to fix and a distinct aid to general gutter maintenance. I would give one warning and that is that debris can collect on the guards themselves, thus preventing water from



running away where it should, but this is not difficult to deal with and it is a simple matter to brush off the matted stuff. It is certainly a lot quicker, simpler and less messy and smelly than gouging out moss and dirt from the channels of the gutters themselves. Use it on metal or plastic gutters and send for the leaflet from Coburg Brush Ltd, Brook House, North Brook Street, Newbury, Berks. Prices are £3.94, £7.66 and £11.06 for the three lengths.

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is open from 9 am to 5.30 pm daily, or from 9 am to 12.30 pm

on Saturdays until September 23.

I have always understood that whitefly is a result of dry conditions but this year the little pests have been worse than ever. Some people tell you that French marigolds are good for them but my experience is that these little orange pom-poms are so good for whitefly that the datted insects thrive and multiply. Another lady heartily recommends ordinary household flykiller spray as killing both fly and eggs. It works, and I killed the whitefly but I am afraid too many leaves also perished. She was right about one thing—this kills the eggs as nothing else seems to be able to do and, when leaves grew again, no whitefly. But it is rather drastic.

In the Fison's Combat range I found my solution—literally, since you do have to mix the solution yourself which is rather annoying in these days of ready-mixed, although there is an aerosol version for those who do not need to count the pennies. I must say that it works well too. You have to spray every seven days—another nuisance—but flies are held at bay. About 75p and £1.25 for the 100ml and 200ml packets or £1.25 for the aerosol which does vanish more quickly than mixtures made from even the smaller pack. I write as one who has really run the gamut of whitefly

killers—perhaps my packed London garden has something to do with this intractable pest.

There is also a good Fison's Vegetable Insecticide to use just before harvesting since it can be sprayed on fruit or vegetables that are about to be eaten. The £1.25 aerosol is again more costly than mixing your own, but the latter is careful harvesting and waiting before serving. I find the soil insecticide and the systemic solutions rather poor but would be limited to hear from others about these. Is there anything to stop cabbage, cauliflowers et alia being chewed by the green caterpillars of the white butterfly about this time of year? I have made yet another discovery: aubergines can be subject to the root maggot fly that besets the brassica family so I now treat all the holes for transplanting of everything just in case—my choice being Broccoli. Somehow, during the war when we used soil scraped from our chimneys ash from the grates and the one simple national fertilizer and insecticide, we did not have these troubles or does memory play me false? I used soapy water from the washing or washing up to protect my allotments and garden, while circular letters of ash around each stem seemed to keep all crawling at bay. Maybe we are feeding highly sophisticated insects as well as highly sophisticated insecticides.

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George Hutchinson

Grunwick's Mr Ward may turn out to be an expensive ally for the Tories

Mr Callaghan can feel reasonably pleased, and perhaps rather more than that, with the week's work in Blackpool. His speech to the TUC on Tuesday was well judged in both content and manner. He is said to have taken some personal credit for Wednesday's vote, which has accorded him greater union support in sustaining the Government's pay policy than might have been expected.

He thus has grounds for relief and confidence. In terms of electoral prospects he may still be down; but he is not yet out—and that is what counts with Mr Callaghan. Those prospects, moreover, seem likely to improve a little in the immediate future.

Earlier in the summer I was suggesting that the decline in Labour's fortunes had at least been checked. The evidence has not melted away, but has since become stronger. If anything, Mr Callaghan undoubtedly discerns a change for the better. Of course, it may prove transient; but then it may not. Like all political leaders, he lives partly on hope, and would be lost without it. His hopes are now rising. Given a tolerably cooperative (I do not say trouble-free) Labour Party

conference, he will probably enter the next parliamentary session with renewed confidence, excessive—even extravagant—though that confidence may be.

As we all know, some people are by nature more optimistic than others. The Prime Minister is one of them. Although reputed to be panicky on occasion (and irritable, too), there is no manifest strain of melancholy or pessimism in his make-up. To say this, however, is not to overlook the tendency to self-delusion and complacency that sometimes accompanies immoderate optimism. In the character of Leonard James Callaghan there may indeed be a touch of both. One is certainly invited to think so by Mr Peter Jay's bizarre disclosure that his father-in-law sees himself as another Moses, who will lead us all "in the direction of the Promised Land".

For the moment, however, we might as well acknowledge that Mr Callaghan is enjoying a bit of a life. True, he has just suffered the defection of Mr Paul Johnson, the polemicist and historian, from the Labour Party in 1953 and now denounces it. But no doubt he can bear the loss.

informed as he must have been by Mr Johnson's personal imputations, among them the Baconian arrow "Nothing doth more hurt in a state than that cunning men pass for wise".

From all this, it is not to be deduced that the Opposition has cause for alarm. That would be going too far, and falling victim to premature fears which could serve only to confuse the Conservatives and undermine their collective will as a party.

Nevertheless, there are several grounds for anxiety among the Tories. One is the projected Grunwick affair, its origins, history and probable development.

However, principled Mr George Ward and his associates may be, however "good" or "sound" their stand, they are now entering a new phase of conflict with the trade union movement. Mr Ward and his more strident supporters, among them Mr John Gort, a Conservative MP, are popularly identified with the Tory interest. To the extent that they are so identified, the continuing tussle seems bound to damage the Conservative Party in the minds of innumerable trade

unionists and their families, many of whom (as we have seen in a succession of by-elections) were lately deserting their earlier allegiance and turning to the Tories.

As the member of the Shadow Cabinet responsible for industrial relations, Mr James Prior has worked thoughtfully and well to restore the Conservative reputation among trade unionists and their leaders. The reverberations of the Wretched Grunwick dispute are now undoing much of his work. However wrong or unjust it may seem, the Conservative Party will pay a price. Electorally, George Ward may prove to have been a very expensive ally—if ally is the word. His principles may be immaculate; his practice, as Lord Scarman has suggested, is open to doubt in an imperfect world.

□ If you heard of a JP being jailed, or of another who was the subject of prolonged inquiries by the police, you would be justified in thinking that their appointments had not been well-considered. Hence my note last Saturday about the Lord Chancellor's responsibilities in this sphere.

We can all accept that the majority of JPs deserve every

respect for their work on the bench (and otherwise). The exceptions are rare—but they do exist. That is my answer to Dr Bailey of Oxford, who in a letter to *The Times* this week asks why I suggested that some are barely, if at all, respectable. If he were to consult a range of good magistrates he might find them surprisingly frank about the weaker brethren occasionally to be found in their ranks.

Dr Bailey would no doubt be astounded if he heard of a splendidly respectable or a recorder or a High Court judge being charged with a serious offence. Their calibre—the personal as well as professional reputation that determined their selection—is such as to make the thought quite fanciful and virtually to exclude the possibility.

Nor was my comment directed, as Dr Bailey supposes, towards "the latest JPs to be appointed". He is equally mistaken in supposing that I have some objection to a wider "social class composition of the magistracy", as he puts it. I have none whatever, but merely reserve; good magistrates can be found in every community; there is no need to appoint had ones.

Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977.



Mr Humphrey: memories of the good old days.

Taking on all comers at the great Findon fair

As sheep farmers from all over Britain respond to the first bidding of an auctioneer perched high above the pens of breeds of contrasting characteristics, there are those in the West Sussex village of Findon who remember its ancient Great Sheep Fair as something different from what it is today.

Nor that its basic character has changed all that much; it is just that over the past 40 or 50 years modern communications and technology have served to erode incidental features of the fair which not only involved local participation but also imparted to villagers a strong sense of identification with an event bound up with their own way of life, which is only now being partially restored with the revival of sheep farming in this part of the South Downs country.

The fair, itself, arguably the oldest of its kind anywhere in Britain, was founded on a regular basis in 1790, although the first sheep fair staged on Findon's picturesque Nepeote Green, its present venue, was certainly more than 700 years ago.

The Great Fair, to distinguish it from the lesser spring event, is always held on the second Saturday in September, an average of some 20,000 head of sheep being offered for sale. Although the

Southdown breeds, which date from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries, are always strongly represented, most of the other popular breeds can be seen at the fair.

One person who remembers the fair before the advent of the internal combustion engine is 85-year-old Mr Tom Humphrey who, like his father and grandfather before him, was a well-known South down shepherd with flocks which ranged the hills between Cissbury Ring and Amberley Mount, above the Arun Valley.

"I've seen pretty much on 60 fairs down in the village," Mr Humphrey says, gazing out from his cottage window to the downland slopes above Findon, "and I well remember the days long before there were any motors when shepherds drove their herds across the downs and up to Nepeote Green. It were real pretty seeing the sheep swarmed down from the hills and into the narrow lanes before going out to the green into their pens."

Mr Humphrey was only 12 years old when he became shepherd boy to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Goodwood, and one of his favourite stories is of the conversation he had with King Edward VII who, on a visit to Goodwood House, asked: "Is that you, Tom? How one recognized those qualities which go to make a prize-winning sheep?"

Eric Joyce

Is British best? And is the price of butter all we care about?

The obsession of the West in general, and Britain in particular, with economic and consumer issues is in danger of obscuring political and human considerations which deserve greater emphasis. This is one of the reluctant conclusions to which I have come in writing the first Yugoslav foreign correspondent to work in London and the United States after the Second World War, is returning to the Belgrade headquarters of Yugoslavia's oldest newspaper, *Politika*, after some 20 years in London, Washington and New York.

Mr Radovic, who is 54, is an engaging fellow who looks like the film star Robert Mitchum, but talks a great deal more, and who has been both a league footballer and a boxer, a native Sarajevo and a communist. He is a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party, but this has not blinded him

either to the virtues of the West or the weaknesses of his own country, of whose independence he is intensely proud.

There is something paradoxical about a Marxist criticizing the non-Marxist West for paying excessive regard to economic matters. But, as Mr Radovic sees it, there is an excessive tendency in the West to express almost everything in terms of figures, percentages, the standard of living and consumer considerations.

"Thus in a global context, the human factor is often neglected, and the West as a whole often fails to anticipate inevitable changes—and finds itself swimming against the tide of history and backing the wrong side," he says, citing United States policy in Vietnam and Latin America as cases in point. "To what you

call the third world, the West thus appears to have no feelings, only calculations.

"Good diplomacy would never make that mistake; still less would statesmanship, which is so obviously lacking. This is not to say that some of these weaknesses do not exist in the East, but in the West they are more visible, and certainly more openly discussed."

Mr Radovic leaves England with deep respect for the decency and maturity of the British, and with respect for the individual. But he does wonder sometimes whether they have not switched from over-large undesirably narrow horizons, in which once again economic matters bulk too large.

"Your entry to the EEC was recorded on the Continent as big political decision, and there were some great expectations. Yet here one still gets the impression that the only things that matter are issues like the price of butter. Let us think of something more stimulating."

"You seem too obsessed with yourselves and with your standard of living, although you know better than most that we don't live by bread alone." As a Yugoslav who will always remember Britain's "finest hour" when Hitler was overrunning Europe, he wonders whether the decisions of 1939 could have emerged from today's frame of mind.

While admiring British tolerance—particularly at the intellectual level—he feels that in practice, the British often assume that their way is best, and in some of their attitudes are unnecessarily rigid.

This applies, he believes, to the British view of communism

in Eastern Europe. This is still presented as some kind of conspiracy. There is too much labelling and stereotyping in the British press, which encourages rigidity and a "holier than thou" attitude.

The Yugoslavs, who embarked on their own struggle against the hegemony of the Kremlin almost 30 years ago, believe that every country has its own ways, and brings its own character, traditions, dreams, even its own climate to its own form of government.

Mr Radovic said he saw "Eurocommunism" as in essence a struggle for independence—that independence for which Yugoslavia had struggled against the Cominform, and which was now her greatest pride, and her greatest asset.

Roger Berthoud

Healing the wounds between Germans and Jews

On September 10, 1952, an agreement was signed in Luxembourg between the German Federal Republic and the Jewish Diaspora. The German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, signed for Germany, and the Israeli Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharet, and Dr Nahum Goldmann signed for Israel and the Jewish Diaspora respectively. It is safe to say, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of this little-publicized agreement, that it has changed the course of post-war European history—indeed world history. And its impact will be felt for generations to come.

There is a Hebrew expression, *Bikkhat Eshoroth*, which means a lament for generations. Traditionally, it has always been applied to the destruction of the First and Second Temple. But since 1945 it has also been applied to the Jewish catastrophe in Europe. The abyss between the Germans and the Jews thus seemed incapable of being bridged, at least not in our century.

The Germans knew they could not regain their place among civilized nations just because Hitler was dead

indemnification law was carried out faithfully, and had a series of amendments and extensions added to it after 1956, the last one as late as 1966. The Israeli merchant navy built up several modern power stations in Israel, a new rail network and a new telephone system were also paid for by this fund. The German Federal Republic, in turn, gained a profitable market for her industry which did not stop with the end of indemnification.

The Luxembourg agreement eventually led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GFR and Israel, and finally to the beginning of reconciliation. Today you will find German boys and girls spending working holidays in kibbutzim. West Germany and Israel exchange scholarly and scientific experience. There is a constant traffic of tourists both ways. German Jews in Israel and elsewhere read Goethe and listen to Wagner without a sense of guilt.

A permanent rift between Germany and the Jewish people would have poisoned the whole Western world. Apart from Israel, firmly embedded in the West, of course, there are some six million Jews in the United States and about another four million in the rest of the West. This is why the Western nations were so anxious at the time for the Luxembourg agreement to materialize.

But it will take a few more generations before the guilt complex on one side and the bitterness and wrath on the other have died down. And there are the stark monuments upon the former sites of Belsen, Dachau and the rest of the camps to remind us of what happened. Those are now places of pilgrimage, and not only for Germans and Jews, but also for Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Belgians and Norwegians, Russians and Poles.

At Yad Vashem, the shrine in Jerusalem which commemorates the holocaust, there is a poem carved in the stone. It is by Abraham Shlonsky, the greatest Hebrew poet of our generation (1890-73). The first four lines of this shattering poem read (in the translation of the present writer approved by the poet in his lifetime):

My eyes have seen desolation and grief
And heaped anguish upon my heart:
My goodness begged and urged
But the infinite horror forbade
Yet, a new start has been made.

S. J. Goldsmith

the benefit of Diaspora Jewry was the claims conference, an association of 23 Jewish organizations comprising virtually all the Jews living outside Israel. Portions even more important, the German Federal Republic undertook to pass a law to provide for indemnification to individual victims of the Nazis. All material losses were to be made good and cases of doubt were to be passed on to the courts for a final judgment. Material losses covered loss of industrial and business enterprises, loss of professional status, loss of earning power, injury to health.

By the end of 1976, the total payout by the German Federal Republic to individual victims of Nazism reached the staggering sum of 50,000 million DM. Experts on both sides have worked out that by the end of this century—when no more victims are expected to be among the living, by the nature of things—the final sum paid out in individual compensation will have reached 85,000 million DM. This sum plus the payments to Israel and Diaspora Jewry will bring the total figure up to some 90,000 million DM.

This cannot, of course, compensate for the loss of six million lives, among them one million children under the age of 12. Nor can it compensate for the indescribable agonies of places like Auschwitz or Belsen. This was clearly understood by both sides.

Nevertheless, the Luxembourg Agreement has opened a new era in German-Jewish relations. The federal

indemnification law was carried out faithfully, and had a series of amendments and extensions added to it after 1956, the last one as late as 1966. The Israeli merchant navy built up several modern power stations in Israel, a new rail network and a new telephone system were also paid for by this fund. The German Federal Republic, in turn, gained a profitable market for her industry which did not stop with the end of indemnification.

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position is indefensible, and I know that I should lose the argument. On occasions the silliness of the modern idiom but using nonsense to denote a meaning that makes no sense.

When and where nonsense got its start is an interesting little linguistic puzzle. The primary meaning of nonsense is that which is not sense; spoken or written words that make no sense or convey absurd ideas; also absurd or senseless action. It has always been used also to express disapproval, or surprise at a statement. Even in the salad days of its use nonsense was occasionally particularized and given an article. Pope, in a letter of 1711, wrote: "How



Cyd Charisse and Tony Martin: a show business marriage that has lasted 29 years.

Cyd Charisse makes her London stage debut

Living with a long-legged legend

which possibly will never come—just because there are not the openings any more. There are almost no new musicals and the TV screen is really too small for dancers. Studios are very frightened to make an original film musical because it is so expensive.

She was fortunate enough to see the writing on the wall before it was too late. When it became obvious that studios could not raise the colossal sums that making the films

demanded, she rediscovered live audiences.

Miss Charisse was born in Texas 54 years ago. She trained in classical ballet and once danced in the corps de ballet at Covent Garden. This, however, is her first London stage performance, doing the same sort of routines which she did on film.

"There is something very special about live audiences," she says. "Every performance is different. This one is. We have had to change the choreography completely, since the shows we have been doing in the United States have nearly all been in theatres-in-the-round, which require a totally different technique."

Michael Freedland



Live legendary legs

An occasional series of new words and new meanings

How to make nonsense of an article

The concretion of nonsense as a noun is now complete, and I know that I should lose the argument. On occasions the silliness of the modern idiom but using nonsense to denote a meaning that makes no sense.

When and where nonsense got its start is an interesting little linguistic puzzle. The primary meaning of nonsense is that which is not sense; spoken or written words that make no sense or convey absurd ideas; also absurd or senseless action. It has always been used also to express disapproval, or surprise at a statement. Even in the salad days of its use nonsense was occasionally particularized and given an article. Pope, in a letter of 1711, wrote: "How

usage has been preserved. Ever since then we have been using the phrase a nonsense with increasing modish frequency, until in the past year or two it has become a fad. It has a certain colloquial breeziness. It means muddle or fiasco rather than the original non-sense. It uses one more letter than the old idiom of describing things simply as nonsense. It has become a fashionable cliché. It is not incorrect, but it is in danger of becoming a nonsense itself.

Philip Howard

Philip Howard's book *New Words for Old* is published by Hamish Hamilton, £3.95

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NEW YORK SEEKS A NEW LEAD

With seven candidates for the Democratic nomination, the primary election in New York on Wednesday was a confusing one which was viewed by much of the electorate with cynicism. But the results lead to a clear conclusion: that New Yorkers are looking for competent men from the centre of the political spectrum to help them recover from the mismanagement of the past. The two people who came out on top of the Democratic poll, Mr Koch and Mr Cuomo, are both relatively unknown figures. But they are both, in their different ways, seen as sound and capable men and, it was presumably this which enabled them to pull ahead of the original front-runners, Mr Beame, the outgoing mayor, and Mrs Abzug. They will now compete against each other in the run-off election on September 19 and the winner will have a good chance of being elected mayor in the election proper in November.

For Mr Beame, the result was a bitter one. It was the first time for many years that an incumbent mayor has failed in an attempt to win a second term. Yet, in the circumstances, it was surprising that he did as good a chance as he did. He had to bear a considerable share of the responsibility for getting New York into its financial troubles; and when they came to a head in 1975 he was manifestly incapable of dealing with them. People's memories being as short as they are, it took last month's report of the Securities and Exchange Commission, with its sharp criticism of Mr Beame's role, to remind them of his shortcomings.

The business community in New York will be delighted at

Mr Beame's defeat, and also at that of the flamboyant Mrs Abzug, whom they regard as altogether too liberal. Of the two remaining candidates, Mr Koch is a Congressman who has long been known for his liberal positions but has moved noticeably away from them in the campaign in order to broaden his support. He has called for stronger action against crime, including the institution of the death penalty, and has attacked the municipal employees' unions for helping to land New York in its financial difficulties. Mr Cuomo, a state politician with a reputation for negotiation and conciliation, has run a less outspoken campaign but has benefited, and will continue to benefit, from the powerful support of Mr Hugh Carey, the governor of New York state.

The campaign was given some immediate issues by the electrical black-out in July, with the lighting that it led to, and the arrest of the man accused of the "Son of Sam" murders. There were not, surprisingly, calls for greater protection against crime. But the real underlying issue was the handling of New York's financial difficulties, and who ever wins in November will have to decide what to do about that. The city is not in danger of imminent bankruptcy, as it was two years ago. But it still has a crippling burden of debt and is unable to operate normally without the loans it receives from the federal government. It is also suffering badly from cutbacks in public services, which have hit everything from schools and hospitals to the police and fire departments.

New Yorkers are already the most highly taxed people in the United States. Any further in-

crease in taxes is likely to be counter-productive since it will simply accelerate the exodus of companies and middle-class people, and so reduce the amount of tax the city receives. So something has to be done to make the bureaucratic machinery more efficient. The trouble is that though this is widely agreed to be desirable any reforming mayor is bound to have a stiff battle against the entrenched bureaucrats and the municipal employees' unions in general. These unions have proved themselves a powerful force over the past few years, though public opinion is beginning to turn against them.

Many of the abuses are so striking that it seems hard to believe that they can continue. For example, the city pays about one million dollars in uniform allowances to employees who do not have to wear uniforms and some policemen receive special holiday pay for working on holidays when they do not work on holidays. The list of such fringe benefits is a long one, as a result of union pressures over the years, and this means that the city's wages bill is much higher than it need be.

What New York would like, and in many ways deserves, is greater assistance from Washington, particularly towards unemployment payments for the poorer groups. Mr Beame made a point of declaring himself for Mr Carter early in last year's presidential election in the hope that he would be rewarded in this way, but has so far been disappointed. Presumably his successor will stand a better chance if he shows himself more prepared to take things in hand.

The costs and benefits of being an author

From Mr Graham Watson
Sir, Authors' lack of earnings is a favourite subject in the correspondence columns of *The Times*. So far as I know there are no figures available as to what these earnings actually are, so perhaps it would be permissible to speculate.

In 1939 British publishing turnover was approximately £10,000,000. It is now £400,000,000 of which perhaps £20,000,000 or so comes from the sale by the publisher of authors' subsidiary rights which he controls. Gross this up to cover the average discount of 35 per cent awarded to the bookseller, and you arrive at a total turnover earned from the bookshops, on which the authors' royalty is averaged based, of £28,000,000. If we take an average royalty of 7½ per cent—which I suspect is low but various reports carry no royalties at all—that represents a sum of about £4,400,000 due to authors from the sale of their work arising from the activities of British publishers. Add, at a conservative guess, a further 25 per cent from earnings in other markets—American, foreign, television, film, serial and so on—and we reach a figure of £5,500,000 which is earned annually by British authors.

The British public is not particularly philistine. Authors like C. P. Snow, Patrick White and Angus Wilson appear to be able to earn a decent living by their pen; perhaps those who fail to do so have not yet reached the level of the ear of the reading public. Yours faithfully, GRAHAM WATSON, Chairman, Curtis Brown Limited, 11 Craven Hill, W2, September 7.

From Mr D. G. B. Marshall-English
Sir, I felt some sympathy for Mr David Holbrook with respect to the criticisms (Letters page, September 7) levelled against him by the *Express* in his letter (September 5). The argument put forward by Mr David Hughes and Mr George Target seemed to be that because a writer has chosen his occupation and thus (they say) put himself outside the system, that you are prepared to live at a wage well below the national average and grin and bear it without complaint. And we were again faced with the old absurdity that some occupations can be regarded as essential whilst others not; writing (we were told) being one of the latter.

This question of choice is an interesting point of view. What a marvellous argument to put to wage demands by doctors, policemen, electrical power workers, dockers, etc. you have chosen your occupation and thus (they say) put yourself outside the system, that you are prepared to live at a wage well below the national average and grin and bear it without complaint. And we were again faced with the old absurdity that some occupations can be regarded as essential whilst others not; writing (we were told) being one of the latter.

Testing intelligence

From Professor D. N. Robinson
Sir, Sir Andrew Huxley's address to the British Association (August 31) will, no doubt, arouse the enmity and suspicion of those who have not had the pleasure of understanding the issue. Unfortunately, it will also encourage those on the other side who would ignore the concerns and rights of large numbers of persons on grounds of racial inferiority.

It is important to understand that heritability, as a valid and common measure in population genetics and animal husbandry, pertains not to the average value of a given characteristic but to the variance with which that characteristic expresses itself in a population. If it were the case, for example, that the heritability of IQ were maximum (1.0), this would mean that the variance of IQ scores would be due to the variance of the distribution of IQ scores. However, we would not be in a position to judge how such manipulations might affect the average IQ of the population. In other words, in and of itself, heritability is not an argument for or against attempts to improve the intellectual, social, and moral climates in which groups find themselves. Its principal value is to genetic theory; to an understanding of the manner in which genetic ensembles move through populations and across generations.

There is no question but that IQ scores are highly heritable. Nor is it necessary to quibble about the relationship between such scores and "intelligence". The weight of evidence stands in support of the proposition that nearly all test of learning of memory will yield scores displaying high heritability. Moreover, it is a dreadful waste of resources and a cruel gesture to expose individuals to academic exercises which are utterly beyond their capacities. Still, it is not possible to make correct assignments of persons to programmes on racial grounds since, on tests of mental ability, the human races produce closely overlapping distributions. We see, then, that when it comes to the advantages society holds in trust for its members, access and the right of access must be determined on an individual basis. This is both scientifically sound and morally right. Furthermore, since environmental improvements may increase the average value of even

the rest of society—from those of the rule of law and the use of public services, schools, hospitals, etc., to tax demands, mortgages, and the burdens of inflation. And what is not essential about a writer's craft? Quite apart from the fact that civilization could not have become without the written word, where would the sciences, education, government, and even *The Times*, itself, be without this somewhat contemptible form of communication?

I believe that the writer has as much right as the rest of us to expect a reasonable return for his labour; and I do not believe that any occupation that I know of can be regarded as non-essential. We all have to muddle together to sustain and nourish our society, and the writer is just as important to that end as is the milkman or Prime Minister.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, D. G. B. MARSHALL-ENGLISH, 95 Sloane Street, SW1.

From Mr Michael Crowley
Sir, Mr Holbrook (Letters, September 5) might be compared to a man banging his head against a wall complaining that his suffering would be lessened if all walls were made of foam rubber. He should remember that much of our literature was written by men who followed a separate, full time occupation and wrote during their leisure hours.

Above all, a writer needs experience and freedom. Earning his living in a conventional occupation can be a valuable source of experience and also gives him financial independence from his art. In this area, the freedom to fail is as important as the freedom to succeed.

Thomas Love Peacock (who, like Lamb, pursued a successful career at East India House) wrote in *Melincourt*: "Mr Forester: ... if the pursuits of literature, conscientiously conducted, condemn their authors to a life of poverty, it is more humble, but at least by honest, and therefore honourable, occupations: he may still devote his leisure to his favourite pursuits." Yours faithfully, MICHAEL CROWLEY, 16 Trinity Crescent, SW17.

From Mr Kenneth Hudson
Sir, As my always friendly and helpful Inspector of Taxes will confirm, I make a very good living from writing general fiction. I have no complaints and, for this reason, I thought I might perhaps offer certain suggestions to Mr David Holbrook (Letters, September 5), who is, as I understand it, not happy with his lot.

Mr Holbrook seems to me to have serious marketing problems. His anti-pornography, anti-sex campaign does not seem to have met with conspicuous commercial success,

completely heritable characteristics, both science and the Christian conscience are served by doing all we can to give every citizen an opportunity to develop his abilities.

It is also worth noting that the modern world's eagerness for mechanical solutions has placed the IQ score at a level of unearned importance. The overwhelming majority of citizens fall safely within the boundaries of demeritocracy, or, to use the less insinuating term, average. Five or 10 points here and there are not enough to worry about, nor is it worth worrying about the few who are at the range in which the majority falls. What we might profitably consider in addition to IQ is the rather different faculty of intellect for which intelligence is a necessary but not a sufficient condition. It is the faculty of the mind which is the real measure of what we might call the national intelligence and the national culture. No one can fail to discern the alarming decline in the number of truly first rate minds over the past century or two, and surely no one would explain this on the basis of "genetic drift". What we are witnessing—and what is at the root of Sir Andrew Huxley's astonished perception of the contemporary academic community—is the woeful fate of mere intelligence as it is forced to find its way through the thickets of the Plain Man's "culture". Yours faithfully, D. N. ROBINSON, Professor of Psychology, Georgetown University, Washington DC, 8 Basil Street, SW3.

From Professor T. R. Miles
Sir, Much of the alleged evidence for inherited differences in ability is based on the results of intelligence tests, scored in terms of IQ. What some of us object to, in the light of practical experience in using these tests, is the assumption, made by your leader writer (September 1) and shared—dare I say it?—by some distinguished generalists, that IQ is a genuinely scientific concept. May it not be that the conclusions based on this assumption deserve to be regarded?

Yours, etc, T. R. MILES, Department of Psychology, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Caernarfonshire.

Anti-abortion campaign

From Ms Anna Coote

Dear Madam or Sir, I am writing on behalf of the NCCL Rights for Women group to protest about two advertisements which appeared regularly in *The Times* during July and August. Both are placed by the organization LIFE and refer to abortion in a manner which is highly offensive to doctors, women in the feminist movement and to women generally. LIFE is a political pressure group which seeks to restrict the law on abortion. Should it be allowed to campaign through your columns in such a questionable manner? Yours sincerely, ANNA COOTE, for NCCL Rights for Women Group, National Council for Civil Liberties, 186 Kings Cross Road, WC1, September 5.

A naval posting

From Commander Philip Lloyd, RN

Sir, (Letter September 1).—K. Keohane. Let me explain. The navy always gives a clue. Of what a chap is meant to do. Obscurity is only sought. By those who think they are also ought to know what Captain N is up to. And cannot really fathom how a man of such distinguished name could just become part of a game inflicted on him by his betters. Which reduces all the jobs to letters. Captain Nelson's off to join the MOD (PE) which simply means he's not at sea. His gallant namesake in his day. Went to Bath and drew half pay. Yours sincerely, PHILIP LLOYD, Ministry of Defence, Main Building, Whitehall, SW1.

Candidate's deposit

From Mr David J. Corney

Sir, Would not a more equitable method of discouraging "lumpy fringe" candidates at parliamentary elections be to abolish the deposit at present required and replace it by a requirement to obtain a greater number (say 500 or 1 per cent of the electorate) of electors' signatures on the candidates nomination form? Yours faithfully, DAVID J. CORNEY, 20 Beaufort House, Talbot Road, N15, September 1.

Civil Service pay comparisons

From Mr J. S. Mundy

Sir, I have a nagging, and possibly unworthy suspicion that Mr Kendall is not as ignorant as he makes out in his highly emotional response to your leader on Civil Service pay (September 6).

As Secretary-General of the Whiteley Council (Self Side) he cannot pretend to be unaware of the unfair advantage conferred on those receiving regular increments outside the pay limits, albeit self-financing, while those in private industry, whose salaries have, for the most part, been increased in the past solely according to performance, are confined to pay limit increases alone. This is patently unfair. Why does he hesitates?

Again, he pretends to doubt the existence of employers of "less well rewarded graduates". Not only do they exist, but even the larger employers find it impossible to match public sector offers. This is not just my opinion; public evidence has been given by STC and by the University Appointments Boards amongst others. Of course small firms should be included for comparison, just as nationalized industries should be excluded in future, since their tendency to follow Civil Service movements introduces a ratchet effect.

An "objective comparison of relative pay," as suggested by Mr Kendall, undertaken by my own firm, amply confirms the underlying premise of your leader, but there is plenty of other evidence at hand, the CEI and IEE surveys of engineering salaries for example. Only Mr Kendall suggests that Civil Servants are to be included for comparison, just as nationalized industries should be excluded in future, since their tendency to follow Civil Service movements introduces a ratchet effect.

A recently published article of mine on the same theme aroused an equally emotional and unsatisfactory response. It is not suggested that the public sector should be paid less for comparable work; it is maintained that to pay more is not only grossly unfair, but damaging to our prospects for national economic recovery and survival. Let us put emotion aside and confirm the facts, and then work out a solution before the damage gets worse. Yours faithfully, J. S. MUNDY, Pond Cottage, Crayke, Wetherby, Yorkshire, September 8.

From Mr S. T. Corcoran

Sir, It is a blow to be attacked by the leading leader in the land. But your attack today (September 6) would carry more weight had you concerned yourself in the past with the unfavourable impact of government action on civil service pay. There have been times when civil service pay lagged far behind. Sometimes executive, clerical and secretarial staff were most affected, and this, contrary to your assertion, caused many complaints. At some stages it was impossible, particularly in London, to recruit suitable officers. Sometimes the effect was more widespread. Some vintages of recruits have perished utterly. You never noticed.

Now there is a belief, to which you seem to subscribe, that civil service pay is a shield. You wrongly attribute this to the civil service pay agreement. That agreement is no longer operating. Government "suspended" it, unilaterally. It is not by any wish of civil servants that this agreement ceased. It ceased because the government has failed to honour its part of the agreement. While civil servants have been unable to announce the deaths of their loved ones. Old folk have found life without their paper that much more lonely.

The fact that their action may cause the dismissal of some of their members does not seem to worry you. You are a member of the union leadership these days. If they can tell their membership they have gained an extra £20 a week, they carefully omit to mention that in gaining the rise they forced 200 of their fellow workers out of a job. Mr Conway mentioned that legal and medical professions have their own disciplinary boards which dismiss their members for certain offences. The NUJ seems quite prepared to cause the dismissal of innocent members of their union, if you are qualified as a lawyer or a doctor you cannot be prevented from practising simply because you are a member of a political party.

Why should a universal closed shop be in either the local or the national interest? Yours truly, GERALD TURTON, Park House, Uxbridge, North Yorkshire.

NUJ closed shop

From Mr Gerald Turton
Sir, Michael Conway in his letter of August 31 suggests that a universal closed shop in newspapers would be in the best interests of the general public.

As an elected member of the North Yorkshire County Council I would suggest the NUJ have very little interest in the needs of the general public, who are served by the papers involved in the Darlington journalists dispute. As a member of the community the local newspaper is a lifeline and in recent weeks I have witnessed the way life in this area has suffered because of the dispute. Functions have been cancelled through lack of publicity. Farm sales have been difficult to organize. The result of the dispute has been unable to announce the deaths of their loved ones. Old folk have found life without their paper that much more lonely.

The fact that their action may cause the dismissal of some of their members does not seem to worry you. You are a member of the union leadership these days. If they can tell their membership they have gained an extra £20 a week, they carefully omit to mention that in gaining the rise they forced 200 of their fellow workers out of a job. Mr Conway mentioned that legal and medical professions have their own disciplinary boards which dismiss their members for certain offences. The NUJ seems quite prepared to cause the dismissal of innocent members of their union, if you are qualified as a lawyer or a doctor you cannot be prevented from practising simply because you are a member of a political party. Why should a universal closed shop be in either the local or the national interest? Yours truly, GERALD TURTON, Park House, Uxbridge, North Yorkshire.

Christianity and politics

From the Reverend Dr Kenneth Slack

Sir, You generously allocated space (September 5) to report my sermon in Westminster Abbey on Sunday morning. At one point, however, your understandable abbreviation (carefully indicated as such) imputes to me a judgement of the World Council of Churches that I emphatically do not hold. Recent public debates in these islands on the opportunity of correcting this.

There is sharp variation of judgement amongst British Christians on the World Council's support for liberation movements. Some Christians will be moved to give to the Council's Special Fund for that purpose. If so, I believe they should do that by deliberate choice. Not one penny of Christian Aid's money—raised for quite different purposes—is given to that fund, but this does not mean, as your report accidentally suggested by accident, a statement that I believe the World Council to be guided by a philosophy alien to the Christian faith. This would be grossly untrue. Yours faithfully, KENNETH SLACK, Director, Christian Aid, 240-250 Farnham Road, Brixton, SW9.

RRC abbreviations

From Mr Tom Salmon

Sir, The BBC abbreviates beautifully. We have a Head of CAMF (current affairs magazines programmes); a clutch of FUM's (film unit managers); a HAD (head of advertisement department) and a HAS (head of administration Scotland) and even a HAW (head of administration Wales). We also have two SEX P's (superintendent engineers. External broadcasting) and a Head Cat. He: the top catering chap. Yours faithfully, TOM SALMON, Regional Television Manager, South-West (RTMSW), BBC, Plymouth, September 1.

THE PROBLEMS OF LIVING HIGH

The prospect of living in a high-rise flat is often seen nowadays as one of the perils of urban life and it is no longer the practice for local authorities to build them. Indeed, it is possible that the fashion may have swung just to far against them: many luxury apartments are in tower blocks in British cities, as in those of many other countries, so not everybody can be repelled by the thought of living so many storeys up. In any case, so many multi-storey blocks have been built and they form such an important part of the municipal housing stock in many cities that a good number of people will have to live in them for years to come. The key question is therefore how best to use those that we have, while avoiding building any more.

A report by a social science worker, Miss Pearl Jephcott, now based by Birmingham's housing department, puts the complaints in perspective, while making a number of useful suggestions. Not all the families in her survey were dissatisfied with their housing, though she goes on to say that nonetheless the most common reaction of wives was a strong wish to get out especially if they had young children. That is the nub of the matter. It is for young children that high-rise flats are particularly unsuitable

and the tragic deaths of Mrs Hibberd and her son have drawn public attention once again to the distress that can be suffered by families in such conditions.

The report points out that the difficulties are usually much greater for families with two or more children. With the arrival of the second child the mother has more work and cannot take the elder one out so much. This points to a clear order of priorities for placing people in these flats. So far as possible, such accommodation should go to families without young children. It is suitable for some old people, though many of them do feel isolated if they are unable to get out much: that is when they like to see the world passing to and fro before their window. Then families with only one child should be put in tower blocks before families with more than one. For them a high-rise flat should be the last resort. But it is easier to list such an order of priorities than to apply it. People cannot be, and should not be, moved about from one home to another at what would often seem to be the whim of a local authority housing department. The families without young children who will be able to obtain municipal housing of any kind will for the most part be those whose fami-

lies have grown up and moved out. Those are the families who ought, according to this policy, to have been living on the ground, as it were, and who cannot simply be switched from their existing homes without their agreement—which may well not be forthcoming. The task becomes much simpler, however, for those authorities that have redevelopment schemes: these do offer scope for more rational allocation of housing according to changing family circumstances without infringing personal rights and dignity.

In general, councils ought to pay more sensitive attention to particular social needs in allocating their property than many of them now do, and especially to take every opportunity to move their tenants to more appropriate accommodation. But no matter how enlightened their management, there will be people living in a high-rise flat for whom this is not suitable. Yet even for them conditions can be made much better by providing a caretaker, play facilities and other forms of help which together can be of considerable value. The worst failing of all is for a council and the people living there to become resigned about conditions in any tower block.

Prophets of doom

From Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge (Conservative)

Sir, Much as I dislike to disagree with a General I feel I must take issue with Sir Kenneth Murray's letter (August 31). It seems to contain several flaws in its argument and its historical parallels do not seem valid.

The violence and rioting today is not between equals both anxious for a fairer society, but between bullies ("muggers") and old people or women unable to defend themselves. In addition, there is pick-pocketing, damage to property, looting of shops, drunkenness, etc. As for Sir Kenneth's history, neither the Wars of the Roses nor the Civil War were light-hearted affairs. The aristocracy nearly destroyed itself in the Wars of the Roses and ordinary people suffered horribly in both conflicts. Of course it is a good idea to look to our history and the historic robustness of our people, but Sir Kenneth's history has let his enthusiasm run away with him, is reviewing our old wars and struggles with such rose-coloured spectacles.

If only England could remain true to herself! The vast coloured immigrant population we have allowed to enter this country has introduced a new factor in our history, entirely without parallel. I agree with the General that our fellow countrymen are the salt of the earth, but they are sometimes deceived by our enemies and led astray—as we see so often in the trade unions. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance and I believe Lord Chalfont is quite right to warn us about the conduct of our enemies without and within. Yours faithfully, JOHN STOKES, House of Commons, August 31.

Clergy stipends

From the Reverend J. H. Smith

Sir, The second fact, instanced by the Rev. J. F. Wedmore (Letter, August 30) might seriously mislead those of your readers who are members of parochial church councils. Any amount a PCC pays an incumbent towards the cost of heating, lighting or cleaning of the

parsonage house is treated by the Church Commissioners as part of his income and is accordingly deducted by them from their contribution towards his stipend. The same applies to contributions towards the cost of National Insurance, to the Easter Offering, and to all parochial giving except the payment of approved working expenses: wedding and funeral fees are treated in the same way.

So whilst Mr Wedmore is not wrong when he says that a PCC can pay an incumbent "all or part of the cost of lighting, heating and cleaning the whole of the vicarage, and of maintaining the garden in good condition", that particular incumbent would not be one penny the better off: it would only mean that the Church Commissioners would have that much more to distribute amongst the rest of the clergy. A laudable aim no doubt, and I agree with it, but it is probably not what that particular PCC had intended. Yours faithfully, J. H. SMITH, St James' Vicarage, Roscommon Avenue, Beaconsfield, Bucks, Lancashire, September 4.

From Colonel R. J. A. Hornby

Sir, It is good to see that the clergy pay the Reverend David Miller (September 5) is at last tackling the "theology of money" and the Church should be grateful to *The Times* for providing a forum; for it is obviously too embarrassing a subject to be discussed elsewhere. But Mr Miller has got it wrong when he thinks there will be no full time professional ministry in the next generation unless "our people (my italics) decide the level of staffing". Due to its unique position, unlike any other Church in the Anglican Communion, the Ministry of the Church of England is supported almost wholly by one of the most astute and certainly honourable financial institutions in this country if not the world—the Church Commissioners; not by "our people". This is both the Church of England's strength and its weakness. The real question is rather will there be any churches or congregations for the clergy to minister?

Personal investment and finance, pages 16 and 17

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State industries' repayments give Government a £50m surplus

By Caroline Ashworth

Substantial loan repayments by state-owned industries to the Government have given it a £50m surplus in August. This is the second month running in which the central Government has repaid debt rather than borrowed money.

The Treasury said that the repayments were the result of the Government's policy of encouraging state-owned industries to repay their loans. The Government has promised to the IMF to keep the PSBR within a ceiling of £3,000m for 1976-77. The latest official forecast for a borrowing requirement of £3,000m.

Offices maintain that it is still too soon to be sure that the PSBR will be reduced. If it does, the Government will be able to give a boost to the economy with further tax cuts for example, while still holding to its commitment to the IMF.

Government revenue on the consolidated fund was 28 per cent more in August (at £2,212m) than in August last year. Expenditure was 11 per cent up on last year.

The Budget for 1977-78 was for a revenue increase of 12 per cent and expenditure rise of 10 per cent.

Proceeds from the BP sale were not included in the Budget forecast. These have swelled the government coffers by £250m in the first five months of the year. But even without these, the total consolidated fund revenue was 16 per cent more in the months from April to August than at the same period last year.

The Budget deficit of £1,486m in the first five months of the financial year was less than half its total in the same five months last year.

BUDGET DEFICIT (£ million)

Financial Year	National Loans not repaid	Deficit from consolidated fund	Other borrowing	Central Government requirement
1976-77	2,351	3,232	498	5,081
1977-78	2,738	6,530	563	9,831
1977-78	2,404	5,954	580	8,938
1977-78	820	831	257	1,414
1977-78	443	1,975	215	2,633
1977-78	456	1,541	382	1,659
1977-78	214	1,708	18	1,513
1977-78	215	368	11	572
1977-78	984	1,558	422	1,750
1977-78	134	690	123	947
1977-78	258	717	122	873
1977-78	67	44	99	210
1977-78	97	922	13	842
1977-78	50	821	40	871
1977-78	1	1,406	203	1,244
1977-78	118	1,366	160	1,524
1977-78	100	125	137	432
1977-78	182	975	58	1,223
1977-78	36	469	138	613
1977-78	46	209	50	184
1977-78	76	238	362	50

However, part of the reason for the rise is that the cost to the Government of the latest, conditional, tax cuts has not yet shown up in its accounts.

Estimated cost of the cuts in a full year was about £1,000m. When the September figures for central government borrowing are published next month, the loss to the Exchequer of five months of backdated tax relief will almost certainly push the Government back into the red.

Beneficial effects on public finances of the nationalized industry price rises has taken longer to work through, and has been largely cancelled out by other than large companies' deposits, rose by £3,900m in the last statement week.

M2 has grown at an annual rate of 10.5 per cent over the last quarter, which compares with the Fed's target growth rate of 7 to 9 per cent, and the broadly defined money supply, M3 has increased over the last 12 weeks at an annual rate of 12.5 per cent, which compares with the Fed's target range of 8.5 to 11 per cent.

The Fed gives a warning against reading too much into the figures for a single week, but the latest numbers certainly show a trend, and this trend may well have been reinforced over the last week.

The money stock data for the week to September 6 will be announced next Thursday, and these figures, because of a technicality, will almost certainly be swollen by especially large government payments of social security benefits.

Efforts have been made by the Fed to maintain the interest rate on federal funds at 6 per cent, which has enabled the commercial banks to be ample to hold their prime lending rates at 7 per cent.

Even a slight increase in the Fed funds rate, which would result from a tightening of Federal Reserve policies, would almost certainly push the prime rate higher within a short time.

Such an increase may well strengthen the now widespread concern about the sustainability of economic growth.

Fed may be forced to tighten credit further

From Frank Vogel

Washington, Sept 9

America's Federal Reserve Board may soon be forced to consider further tightening of its credit policies. New figures for the money supply show a much stronger rate of expansion over the past week than had been expected.

Money market experts predict that a further large money stock increase is likely to be revealed in the official figures to be released next Thursday.

These new figures further contribute to a problem which has rapidly been building up for the Fed.

Money supply continues to grow at rates far in excess of those desired by the Fed, and its efforts to tighten credit conditions in late July and early August do not appear to have significantly slowed the money supply growth level.

The narrowly defined M1 figure, comprising currency in figure demand deposits, rose by \$3,000m in the week to August 31.

On this basis the money stock has increased at an annual rate of 9.5 per cent over the last three months, and this rate compares with the Fed's target growth range for M1 of 4 to 6.5 per cent.

The Fed announced that the money supply on an M2 basis, which consists of M1 plus the deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates of deposit, rose by \$3,900m in the last statement week.

M2 has grown at an annual rate of 10.5 per cent over the last quarter, which compares with the Fed's target growth rate of 7 to 9 per cent, and the broadly defined money supply, M3 has increased over the last 12 weeks at an annual rate of 12.5 per cent, which compares with the Fed's target range of 8.5 to 11 per cent.

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Equity diluted in British Land plan

By Bryan Appleyard

Mr John Ritblat, chairman of British Land, has emerged from two weeks talks with the institutions clutching a major refinancing scheme that clears the company's most pressing debts without property disposal.

"We are in business to stay in business", he said yesterday after the details of the scheme were announced. But there was some discontent in the City over the terms.

After the example of Capital and Counties selling itself out of trouble, there was a feeling that British Land could have done the same and thus avoided the scale of equity dilution involved in the scheme. Altogether 40.5 million new shares will stand to be issued, and that represents 87 per cent of the existing capital. Net asset values per share will fall ultimately to 72p from 114p.

British Land's Stock Exchange quotation resumed on Monday, and dealers expect the shares to open at 30p against the 32p price at suspension. In view of Mr Ritblat's cautious statements about trading over the next two years, dealers expected little in the way of performance in the short and medium term.

Yesterday Mr Ritblat stressed that the scheme had not all been put together in the last fortnight. He said it had been planned since February, when it became clear that some reorganizing of debts was necessary.

The £10m loan from the Crown Agents, which fell due at the beginning of the suspension period, is to be satisfied by the issue to them of 56m new 15 per cent first mortgage debenture stock 1987, secured on Plantation House, the City of London office block, and £4m cash.

Also, £7.7m of a new 12 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 2002 is being issued. Holders of the 9 1/2 per cent unsecured loan stock 1978 are now being offered an exchange on the basis of four new ordinary shares plus £2 of the mortgage debenture, and either £1 of the new convertible or £1 cash for every £4 of stock.

The convertible stock will carry the right to convert into ordinary shares during 1980 to 1997 on the basis of 30p per share.

The charges on Plantation House are being reorganized by securing a further £7.5m of the new debenture stock with the National Westminster Bank and Inter-

national Westminster Bank. These banks have also arranged an extension of the maturity date for facilities of £-11m and increases and extensions of facilities in the United States.

The £4m balance of the convertible stock is to be put on open offer to ordinary and warrant holders at par.

The scheme is dependent on the listing of the new securities and approval by the loan stock holders and ordinary shareholders. There are about 10,000 shareholders in British Land, the largest being Tai Cheung Properties of Hongkong with 9.6 per cent and the Prudential with 5.4 per cent. Institutions are said to hold more than 50 per cent of the equity. There are about 2,000 loan stockholders. The vote is to be on October 3 at a meeting at the May Fair Hotel at 11 am.

Mr Ritblat said the cash flow deficit over the next couple of years would be financed by the usual procedure of disposals. There was some speculation that this would include the recently completed Setanta Centre in Dublin for about £15m. But Mr Ritblat would not comment on detailed disposal plans.

Meakers' international links pull chain apart

Meakers, the privately-owned chain of 65 menswear shops in London, the South and the Midlands, is to close, with the loss of 425 jobs. It has been badly hit, especially in the past financial year, by the general downturn in trade in what has been one of the worst hit retailing sectors.

Net profits for the group before tax declined 28.4 per cent between 1975 and last year to £248,151 on a turnover of £4.9m. But in January this year, on a £4.6m turnover, the before-tax operational figure had plunged to £18,851, although sale of properties added £73,373.

The chain, founded 80 years ago by two brothers, Benjamin and Edgar Meaker, with one shop in the King's Road, Chelsea, will be phased out gradually, with final shop closures by the end of January.

Attempts to sell the business as a going concern have failed. Mr Sidney Tindall, the chairman, said yesterday. But for sale will be Meakers' properties, including a new headquarters in Hammersmith completed last year.

The company is being broken up because overseas shareholders, mainly in North America and South Africa, wanted to withdraw their money.

"Other members of the family in this country wanted to keep the business going, but it was not practicable for them to buy the others out," Mr Tindall said.

The ownership of the company is roughly split between family trusts and relatives of the two founders.

Meakers found the depression in menswear retailing unexpectedly severe last year, during which two new branches had been opened although two others were closed.

"We have been doing rather better this year, during which we were budgeting for a 20 per cent increase, but it has come too late," Mr Tindall said.

Derek Harris

Shareholders to choose auditors

By Richard Allen

Shareholders of Howard Tenens, a Swindon-based engineering and transport group, will be asked to choose between two sets of auditors at the annual meeting later this month.

Mr J. S. Swanborough, who became Tenens' chairman after a boardroom upheaval earlier this year, explains in the annual report that the board wants to appoint Touche Ross, which has international branches, partly because of its plans for expansion overseas.

Binder Hamlyn, which has hitherto audited Tenens' shipping and forwarding divisions, has decided not to offer itself for reelection.

But the 12-partner firm of Comins & Co, which has

carried out the main audit since 1952 has refused to step down.

In a letter to shareholders circulated with the accounts, Comins says: "We are confident we can provide the services required and are therefore of the opinion that when considering the proposed resolution shareholders should be aware that we are willing to offer ourselves for reappointment."

This situation has come about less than a month after shareholders at another public company, Barker & Dobson, were confronted with a similar choice.

Then, in what was widely regarded as the first test of the 1976 Companies Act provision for open and annual election of auditors, shareholders threw out a board resolution to replace

Pannell Fitzpatrick in favour of Price Waterhouse.

That vote came amid growing concern in accountancy circles over the increasing tendency of large companies to switch to the big auditing groups.

Both sides declared yesterday that there has been no dissension, and Mr R. W. N. Barrett, a partner of Comins, said that discussions with the company have been on an "entirely amicable" basis.

"They feel on balance that it would be to their advantage to appoint a firm larger than ourselves with international branches."

Mr Barrett added that his firm does have international "connections" but that it preferred to let the matter be settled by the shareholders.



Mr Perry: worried about domestic problems.

Leyland Cars director resigns

Mr Richard Perry, 47, manufacturing director of Leyland Cars, yesterday submitted his resignation from the company, giving as the reason "personal considerations". He was not available to comment but close colleagues said he had been very worried or some months about domestic problems.

His successor as Leyland's top production expert will be Mr David Simpson, 43, who is at present production director for Jaguar, Rover and Triumph.

Lucas vote on peace offer today

By R. W. Shakespeare

Hopes of an end to the 11-week strike of toolroom workers which has closed 14 of the Lucas component group's factories in the Midlands rest on a mass meeting of the strikers to be held in Birmingham today.

New proposals for a settlement agreed between Lucas executives and national officials of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers at talks held in Blackpool this week will be put to the strikers. Union officials will be recommending their acceptance.

The stoppage over demands for bonus pay in excess of £5 a week has led to 11,000 other Lucas workers idle and caused disruption of British Leyland car production.

About 18,000 Leyland car workers are laid off as a direct result of component shortages. Another 3,000 Jaguar car workers at Coventry are stopped because of component supply problems.

A strike at the Jaguar engines and transmissions factory has been called off. At a meeting yesterday 600 workers voted to end their stoppage.

Shares end with gains after drop in MLR

By Our Financial Staff

Shares recovered their poise to end the week on a firm note yesterday after the half-point cut in the minimum lending rate. Dealers said that a continuation of Thursday's nervousness in early trading was replaced by a brisk two-way trade from mid-morning onwards.

The FT index, 6.1 lower at 11 am, closed 1.1 better at 530.1 leaving it with a net gain of 22.6 over an eventful week.

There was an even more marked response to the interest rate cut in the gilt-edged market. Early in the day the conversion of the MLR was clipped by only a quarter-point and that a new "tap" stock was on the way had brought losses of up to a pound.

But these were largely erased on the MLR decision, and if dealers were proved wrong on this count, they were vindicated with the announcement of the new £1,000m long "tap". There was a mixed reception to the terms, though most viewed them favourably.

Equity dealers commented that though the bigger investors appeared to recover some of

their nerve, the smaller man remained a seller throughout the day. Trade remained at the high level of the previous four sessions, the daily bargains totals being the best since January, 1975.

Forward sterling at par: The usual discount on forward sterling against the dollar disappeared on one-month money yesterday. For the first time for several years one-month forward sterling closed at par with the dollar.

Although the pound was very strong earlier in the day yesterday it eased against the dollar after the half-point cut in the minimum lending rate, closing 3 points down on the day at \$1.7427.

Its effective rate index, against a basket of currencies, rose to 62.4 in the morning. This is the highest level recorded since the recalculation of the index in March of this year. By the close it had returned to its overnight level of 62.3.

The Bank of England took in dollars yesterday morning but was thought to have sold some of them to steady the pound's fall in the afternoon.

Another partly-paid gilt issue of £1,000m

By John Whitmore

Hard on the heels of yesterday's cut in its minimum lending rate from 7 to 6 1/2 per cent, the Bank of England announced a new £1,000m issue of long dated gilt-edged stock.

The announcement had been widely expected after the surge in gilt-edged prices over the past few days and the exhaustion on Thursday of the short-dated "tap" stock.

Treasury 9 1/2 per cent 1983. The new stock, £1,000m nominal of Treasury 12 per cent, 1995, is another partly-paid stock. Unlike previous partly-paid stocks, however, the new stock is payable in two instalments only. The first is £30 per cent on application—lists open and close next Thursday—and the second, for the balance of £66 per cent, falls on October 11.

The fact that the calls have been placed so close together, one in the banking month which finishes on September 21 and one in the October banking month, suggested to many in the market that the authorities are growing increasingly concerned about the size of the inflows across the exchanges.

Indeed, the market is increasingly looking for a change in strategy by the authorities in the foreign exchange markets in an attempt to stem an inflow that is needing huge gilt sales to mop up the surplus liquidity being pumped into the system.

In theory, the authorities should simply allow interest rates to be pushed down still lower. If general feeling is that there are probably limits to the desirability and effectiveness of such policy, the price of 1961 per cent, the new Treasury stock offers a gross redemption yield of 12.49 per cent and a running yield of 12.44 per cent.

INTEREST RATES

	Clearing bank	MLR	base rates
1976			
Oct 7	15		
Nov 18		14	
Nov 19	14 1/2		
Dec 17	14 1/2		
Dec 24	14 1/2		
1977			
Jan 7	14		
Jan 21	13 1/2		
Jan 28	12 1/2	13	
Feb 3	12		
Feb 4		12 1/2	
Feb 18		11 1/2	
Mar 10	11		
Mar 12		10 1/2	
Mar 18	10 1/2		9 1/2
Mar 31	9 1/2		
Apr 7	9 1/2		
Apr 15	9		
Apr 22	8 1/2		
Apr 26	8 1/2		
Apr 29	8 1/2		
May 3	8		
May 13	7 1/2		
Aug 5	7 1/2		
Aug 9	7		
Aug 12	7		
Sept 9			

GILT-EDGED ISSUES IN 1977/78

Stock	Amount raised
£200m Exchequer 12 1/2%, 1982	£776m
£200m Exchequer 9 1/2%, 1982	£776m
£200m Treasury 11%, 1981	£395m
£200m Treasury 11%, 1981	£730m
£200m Treasury 12 1/2%, 1981	£780m
£200m Treasury 12 1/2%, 1981	£780m
£200m Treasury 9 1/2%, 1983	£774m
£200m Treasury 12%, 1985	

* Stock gilt under offer.

† Profits from these stocks, probably amounting to at least £150m, fell into the 1976/77 financial year.

‡ Additional tranches of these stocks, totalling £200m, reserved for Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

How the markets moved

Rises

Babcock & Wilcox	4p to 14 1/2p
Bentley	25p to 145p
BSR	5p to 145p
Comptons	25p to 125p
Fairweather	12p to 115p
SEB	3p to 115p
W & A Fraser	15p to 157p
Lep	10p to 260p

Falls

EAT Ltd	4p to 295p
BP Bradford	4p to 197p
SW	14p to 97 1/2p
Buher	8p to 135p
Goode	10p to 155p
Hamble	5p to 280p

Comities fell at the close. Gilt-edged securities were firmer after the MLR cut.

Dollar premium 88.5 per

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

If an employee can pay up to 20 to 30 per cent of his salary (including his employer's contribution) to provide for his retirement pension, why is the self-employed person limited to a miserly contribution of no more than 15 per cent of his earnings when he wants to fund his retirement?

True, many of those who were self-employed have formed their own companies. One advantage is that a company can provide a pension of up to two thirds of final earnings for directors and employees—with the cost counting as a tax deductible expense of the business.

For professionals and other reasons, there are many more self-employed who cannot take that course. For them, there is the limit on contributions, which is now 15 per cent of net relevant earnings, subject to an overall maximum of £3,000.

In these inflationary days—when contributions to occupational pension schemes by employers and employees have been running at high levels—the chances of 15 per cent contributions providing a reasonable pension at retirement are remote.

Earnings peak

This year, the overall limit was increased from £2,250 to £3,000—which simply helped those earning in excess of £15,000. Those born in 1914 or 1915 can now contribute 18 per cent or £3,600, with the position improving with age—20 to 30 per cent or £5,000 for anyone born in 1907 or earlier.

But why is it only the elderly who are allowed these higher figures? A fair number of self-employed people reach an earnings peak and drop back afterwards. They need to be able to make worthwhile provision for the future when their earnings are at their highest, and not when they are in their mid-sixties or even older.

The 15 per cent limit hinders those self-employed who genuinely want to make their own independent provision for the future. And as the Government is unable to find a suitable method of bringing them into the new state-earnings related scheme, which begins next April, the need for more realistic treatment of pension plans for the self-employed is all the greater.

Unit trusts

Why the small investor is wary

There's something remarkably curious about this bull market we now find ourselves in. Seasoned unit trust hands are all asking the same question: where is the great throng of unit-holders who in the past have been excitedly bought at or near the top of the market?

One of the most notable features of the bull market of 1968-69, the greatest since the war, was the state of investors who flooded into unit trusts between November, 1968, and February, 1969, when the market peaked. The leading-lambs rush of new unit-holders was almost as noticeable a characteristic of the next bull market of 1972.

But there is no evidence that the pattern will be repeated this time. "We're certainly not getting that type of investor, yet," said Mr Edgar Palamoutian, managing director of M & G Securities and chairman of the Unit Trust Association.

It is a view which is confirmed by the overall sales figures for the industry and, as far as the future is concerned by the fact that men who have been concerned with unit trusts for a long time, like Mr David Matfield, S & P's managing director, and Mr Tim Simon, chairman of Target.

In the four months straddling the end of 1968 and the beginning of 1969, sales averaged nearly £38m a month. True, they had been increasing throughout 1968, but it was only in the year before that the industry began to achieve sales in double figures (in terms of millions, that is).

The gross monthly average in the key months of April to July in 1977, when the market was approaching—and starting to decline from—its peak, was £43.5m—compared with an average of only £28.5m in the preceding four months.

This year unit trust gross sales were fairly consistently around the £29m mark in the first six months of the year, rising to only £34.6m in July and not expected to be significantly higher in August, which historically has accompanied a bull market is just not there and, if one adjusts for inflation, the levels of gross sales in this bull market have little relation to those of the two earlier periods.

There are obvious reasons why unit trust sales are not in the same league as in the previous bull markets. One is, quite simply, that not so much money is being spent on marketing unit trusts. The managers just have less money to spend. Also, what marketing there is

has a shape very different from what it was in the past. Do you remember a few years ago opening your paper, particularly your weekend paper, and becoming submerged in a sea of unit trust advertisements? The days of the big block advertisement are very much in the past, although individual groups will take advantage of opportunities to use newspaper advertising at appropriate moments and some increase can be expected.

Direct mail "shots" to existing unit-holders are a popular and profitable form of promotion, but in the main the industry is now tending to confine their marketing techniques to wooing the professional money manager, be he insurance broker, stockbroker, solicitor or accountant. It is a policy which is directly affecting both the industry's sales pattern and its average unit-holder.

Another factor which has clearly hindered the unit trust industry from setting up a head of steam is the very speed at which the share market has risen. The rate of increase—do not forget that the FT industrial ordinary share index was only 360 at the beginning of the year compared with the heights of 540 it touched earlier this week—has, as Mr Matfield says, "taken everyone by surprise".

On this argument can one expect the potential unit-holder to come rushing in when he wakes up to the fact that the market has taken off without his being on board? In most people's books this would be a very unexpected upturn. There is more to the slower pace of sales than reduced advertising and investors being caught on the hop.

It's much less likely to happen than in the past," Mr Palamoutian said, "because we've moved up market." He adds, in parenthesis, that he would like to see the industry taking a "down market" turn but does not believe that it will yet.

The up market investor often relies upon his professional adviser, which is not to say such men are brilliant investment advisers, but there is at least a likelihood that their clients will be in the market a little earlier in the cycle than a lay investor suddenly lured by the prospect of making money out of stocks and shares.

The corollary of relying upon professional advisers for sales is that they also advise clients about selling. Much of the industry's new sales represent the unit element in managed and equity bond port-

folios and there is little doubt that most brokers promote an active investment policy for bondholders.

So for the first time in a bull market the management groups are reporting a strong two-way business—and turnover is as good for their profits as it is for the brokers.

Let there be no mistake, the disappearance of the small-time client may be genuinely regretted by most unit trust managers, but his absence in great droves at the height of the bull market is not. The unit trust industry came under much criticism in both 1968-69 and 1972 for its attempts to woo the small investor at what turned out to be very much the wrong time. (It is after all better to buy when the market is low, not high.)

And after the criticism came the defection. All the evidence suggests that unit-holders who acquired units in those great buying orgies very quickly became disillusioned and sold as soon as they could. This not merely handicapped the industry's long-term growth aspirations but involved it in a great deal of ill-will, not all of which has evaporated, among dissatisfied investors.

Margaret Stone

Working abroad

Not what you do but the time you spend doing it...

Mr Healey's promised tax relief incentive to the people at the sharp end of the export drive will be received with equal relief by those who spearhead our imports, too.

What matters to the Inland Revenue is the number of days spent performing duties abroad rather than the ethics or economic efficiency of what's being done. The Finance Act 1977 makes no changes to the basic rules of tax residence that I outlined last week. The legislation it contains refers only to those who are resident here for tax purposes, but whose duties include an extensive number of days spent working abroad.

Three categories of United Kingdom-based employees are covered by the new legislation—those who spend the major part of their working year abroad, those whose duties take them out of the country for a minimum of 30 days, but less than 365 days, and others, who although they work here most of the time, have separate foreign employment contracts the duties of which are performed outside the United Kingdom.

■ 365 day test: In order to qualify for a 100 per cent deduction, employees must have performed duties overseas within a "qualifying period" which consists of at least 365 days. The qualifying period is made up either entirely of days of absence from the United Kingdom or a period which includes days of absence and intervening days spent in the United Kingdom.

The proviso is that the intervening days should not consist of more than 62 consecutive days here and, for the period being considered for the deduction, the intervening days must not exceed one sixth of the period.

● 25 per cent deduction: Any one who cannot pass the 365 days test, but who spends at least 30 qualifying days performing duties abroad or indeed travelling to perform these duties can expect to qualify for a 25 per cent deduction of his overseas earnings. At the 365 days test, a "day of absence" is a day the end of which is spent outside the United Kingdom.

If I leave the United Kingdom at 9 pm on Monday and fly to Amsterdam where I work all day Tuesday, returning at 11.15 pm on Wednesday I will have "clocked up" only two qualifying days of absence. If, on the other hand, I stay in Holland on Wednesday night and catch the first plane back on Thursday morning I will have added another day to the qualifying total.

● Foreign contracts of employment: Many people normally working in the United Kingdom, also have specific contracts of employment with foreign-based companies the duties of which are carried out abroad. The overseas emoluments will qualify for a 25 per cent deduction without the 30 day test having to be applied.

If that sounds too good to be true, then remember that the duties must demonstrably be performed under a separate foreign employment contract and be not merely a casual extension of the United Kingdom duties. Furthermore, the foreign country may require both its tax and social security contributions to be paid.

All in all the new rules are fair. How they are going to work in practice is a matter of conjecture. With the vast majority of us being taxed under the PAYE system, employers are not going to have an easy task.

The Inland Revenue has already indicated some guidelines to employers. They can apply the deduction to qualifying emoluments where it is patently obvious that it has been earned. But the employee, as always, will be mainly responsible for the tax relief he gets the relief that is due.

Harry Brown

The writer of this series is also the author of Working Abroad, published by Funtax Ltd (£6.50).

Round-up

Giro's bureau de change

Now that the autumn winds are just beginning to chill London's torrid summer tourists, National Giro is making a play for the burgeoning currency exchange business. It opens its first bureau de change next Monday at the Trafalgar Square Post Office.

Never mind, the tourists will probably be back again next summer.

Meanwhile, National Giro's bureau will be offering the usual exchange facilities, opening from nine in the morning to nine-thirty at night.

Giro has been expanding its consumer frontiers over the past two years—with personal loans, guarantee cards and so on. But it may run up against some competition in its latest venture. Barclays Bank has recently opened an exchange facility in Oxford Street and plans a string of bureaux in the near future. National Giro is for the moment taking a cautious line about extending the idea.

Rates of interest payable on new Certificates of Tax Deposits were reduced this week, after the sharp fall in interest rates over the past few months. Rates have been re-

duced from 9 per cent to 7½ per cent (the higher level was fixed last October), on deposits used for payment of tax, and from 6 per cent to 5 per cent on deposits withdrawn for cash.

Even after the cut in rates, however, the return compares favourably with the 4 per cent available on clearing bank deposits. Certificates of Tax Deposits, operated by the Inland Revenue, are available to tax payers, individual or corporate, against tax (excluding that paid through PAYE).

The Scottish Amicable has announced improvements in its Home Purchase Policy from the beginning of this month. The mortgage alteration option enables the term of an endowment policy to be extended to suit the length of a new mortgage. The rate of bonus assumed is to go up from £3.25 per cent to £3.40 per cent.

Scottish Widows has introduced a cash fund option for present and future policy-holders in its Investor Plan Ten. Contributions can be invested in either the equity-based Investor Policy Fund or the cash fund and can

be switched between the two. The ability to switch into the cash fund, with security of capital, may be particularly attractive to investors whose policies are nearing maturity and who may not wish to take a chance on the equity market in the final months.

Offers

The unit trust industry is revving up its marketing effort this week to attract investors. M & G's Recovery Fund was the best performing unit trust in the first seven months of this year and, indeed, it has been a consistently good performer over a longer period.

Since its launch in May, 1969, an initial investment of £1,000 has grown to £3,824, including reinvested income, while the FT industrial index has risen by just over a quarter in the same period.

The Recovery Fund, now standing at £12.2m, specialises in picking "bombed out" shares.

Schlesinger's Extra Income Trust is also on offer this weekend. Launched in April this year, with a lower minimum initial investment than is the rule with the other Schlesinger unit trusts, it offers quarterly payment of income.

Taxation



"...and, of course, if the taxman arrives it converts instantly into a showroom."

When the flat's thrown in with the job

Compared with the many Finance Acts that have gone before it the 1977 model, which received the Royal Assent on April 6, 1977, Section 33 of the 1977 Finance Act is a relatively simple one. Nonetheless, it contains some important provisions, one of which concerns living accommodation provided to employees at a cheap or nil rent.

It is useful to take a quick look at the historical backdrop in order to appreciate what it is all about. Before 1948 a benefit in kind was taxable only if it was convertible into cash. So far as living accommodation was concerned this depended on whether the employee's occupation was "beneficial" or "representative". The latter escaped tax but not the former as the courts took the view that a beneficial occupier could let the property and hence use of it was convertible into cash.

It would take too long to detail the circumstances in which an employee would be deemed to be the representative occupier, but to give some idea of the principles it was essential for the employer to be the occupier for rating purposes, and that the employee required the accommodation to reside on the premises in order to carry out the duties of his/her office.

The Government made a first attack on this popular tax avoidance in 1948 by bringing into the tax net accommodation provided for directors and higher-paid salaried employees (time £2,000 pa) and in 1963 enlarged the provisions to catch all employees whatever their level of earnings. The problem was that the draftsman did not get the wording quite right and consequently too many fish

slipped through the net. It is only now that the lawyers seem to have sorted themselves out. From April 6, 1977, Section 33 of the 1977 Finance Act taxes as remuneration the value of any living accommodation provided to an employee by reason of his/her employment. In fact it goes a little further and taxes the employee on living accommodation provided to his or her family or household.

The value of the accommodation is equivalent to its "annual value" which is "the rent which might reasonably be expected to be obtained on a letting from year to year if the tenant undertook to pay all usual tenant's rates and taxes, and if the landlord undertook to bear the costs of the repairs and insurance, and the other expenses, and any necessary for maintaining the subject of the valuation in a state to command that rent", less any contribution the employee may make towards the cost.

Alternatively if the actual rent paid by the employer is higher than the annual value the higher figure is substituted—but the converse does not apply.

There are always exceptions to the rule and there are three categories of accommodation which are exempt; where it is necessary for the proper performance of the employee's duties, such as caretakers; where it is provided for the better performance of the duties of the employment and it is customary to provide living accommodation in that kind of employment, such as a policeman; and where because of a

special threat to his security, special arrangements are in place, such as the Prime Minister's home. Incidentally, in all these cases the employee must be the occupier for rating purposes.

Directors, however, may not in general benefit from the exemptions but there are exceptions for those whose accommodation attracts special security arrangements because of a security threat and for those who hold no more than 5 per cent of the ordinary share capital and are either full-time working directors or the company is non-profit-making.

So far as expenses connected with the accommodation are concerned (such as light and heat, repairs and the like) the position for directors and higher-paid employees—present £5,000 per annum—exceeds that for other employees as remuneration under the benefit-in-kind provisions of the Finance Act 1976, being domestic or other services.

Those who are exempted from tax on accommodation for one of the three reasons discussed above will not be chargeable on the full cost of the outgoing. The rules under section 34 of the Finance Act 1977 are that where expenditure is incurred on heating, lighting, cleaning the premises, non-structural repairs, the provision of furniture, the charge will be limited to 10 per cent of the employee's remuneration for that tax year.

One final but not unimportant point. The charge for living accommodation and outgoing can be countered by a claim for a tax deduction if it was incurred wholly exclusively and

necessarily in performing the duties of office. A guide to the way the Inland Revenue interprets this is given in the booklet 480 as follows: "There may be circumstances in which part of the accommodation is reserved for business purposes, for example as a showroom. In such cases an appropriate deduction may be given for tax purposes."

"If accommodation is provided for an employee, for example in a flat or hotel, while he is on business duties away from his home and his normal place of work, the cost of this may be allowable as a deduction under the expenses rule. For example, a company in Yorkshire may rent a London flat for an employee who has to make frequent business trips to London."

The extent of any tax allowance will depend upon the circumstances. If the accommodation is no more than an alternative to hotel accommodation and is not available for private occupation, the whole cost of renting and running the flat may be allowed as a deduction. On the other hand, if the employee or his family also had the use of the flat as a private residence any allowance would be restricted.

"If, however, a London flat is provided for an employee whose job is in London and the flat is used by him as a pied à terre no allowance would be due. Equally if the flat is used by the employee or his family as their only or second home, no deduction for tax purposes would be due."

Vera Di Palma

Unit trust performance

Growth and Specialist funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unit holder index 20.63.9: rise from January 1, 1977: +29.7%. Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: +30.0%; over past three years: +86.3%.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, 30 Finsbury Square, London, EC2.

GROWTH	A	B	Trident Market Ldrs	35.6	
M & G Recovery	92.9	188.6	Britannia Growth	35.4	110.7
Oceanic Index	73.7	143.1	Britannia Comm & Ind	35.0	
Hambro Smaller Cos	64.7	160.4	G. T. Capital	33.8	85.9
Henderson Capital	64.0	82.1	M & G Compound	33.2	76.6
Longwell Sec Sits	49.2	87.4	Perpetual Growth	32.0	108.2
Hambros Recovery	39.3	218.0	Ulster Growth	31.4	134.2
M & G Special	38.0	97.8	Target Growth	30.2	81.7
Antony Gibbs Growth	36.7		Seaford Trust	29.7	84.7
Perpetual Growth M	35.2		Britannia Capital Acc	28.7	91.2
Capel Capital	35.6		S & P Select Growth	27.2	78.9
Hambro Smaller Sec	32.2	156.3	Nat & Comm Capital F	27.0	94.8
Unitover Recovery	49.8	105.5	Arbuthnot Compound	25.8	101.8
Abbey Capital	48.7	145.3	New Court Equity	25.9	39.9
Scottish Capital F	46.4	87.3	Arbuthnot Growth	24.9	59.9
Reliance Opportunity	47.9	118.6	Gartmore Com Share	24.0	87.8
Unitover Growth	47.8	115.4	Trident UK Growth Acc	23.8	36.8
Britannia Status Growth	46.8	80.2	Stratton F	22.3	92.6
Scottish Growth	46.5	87.4	S & P Select Growth F	13.9	108.2
Vanguard Growth	45.1	111.9	M & G Magnum	18.5	90.7
Britannia Professional	45.0	89.4	S & P Capital	17.7	93.8
Crescent Growth	44.1	150.2	Mid Drayton Growth	14.8	124.1
Scottish Growth	43.8	87.4	S & P Select Growth F	13.9	108.2
Oceanic Recovery	43.5	47.9	Coyne Growth	12.2	118.2
Leo Capital	43.4		Scottish Growth	11.4	62.4
Manulife Growth	42.8		Royal Trust Cap	12.6	57.6
Tweedall Scottish Cap	42.7	60.7	Midland Drayton Cap	11.5	81.0
Scottish Capital F	41.8	110.4	Gartmore Insurance	10.4	82.5
Confederation Growth	41.7	141.4	Target Eagle	6.6	39.3
Piccadilly Capital	41.5	22.5	S & P Universal	4.6	63.6
Key Capital	40.5	87.4	S & P Select Growth	2.8	108.2
Hambros Accumulator	39.5	109.3	Emson Dudley	-2.4	29.6
Bridge Capital	37.4	76.9	M & G Conv Growth	-2.8	
Britannia Shield	35.8	70.7	Lavson Growth	-8.4	

SPECIALIST

A	B	S & P Financial	12.7	75.4
Ebor Property	55.6	Britannia Minerals	12.4	-69.3
		S & P International	12.1	51.8
New Issue	40.3	S & P Commodity	11.5	53.9
Property	39.7	S & P Energy	11.0	98.0
Common	39.2	Target Preference	10.3	54.0
		Henderson Internat.	9.9	82.1
Financial	38.2	Hill Samuel Int	9.5	73.5
Investment	34.3	S & P Scottish	9.4	50.1
Overseas	33.8	Target Commodity	9.4	68.8
		London Wall		
Financial	33.3	International	7.7	58.4
Financial	31.5	Arbuthnot Capital	7.1	25.0
Financial	31.5	Henderson Nat		
Financial	31.3	Resources	6.9	5.7
Assets	30.7	Stewart American	4.1	50.0
Common		Crescent Inter	2.4	80.7
	29.6	Bridge International	0.8	-2.0
Investment	29.5	Hill Samuel Dollar	0.4	83.2
Means Mins		Arbuthnot Preference	0.2	45.9
	28.3	M & G European	0.2	11.9
Drayton		Allied Hambro		
Invest	28.3	Pacific	-0.3	77.2
	27.4	Britannia Int Growth	-0.4	44.2
Law		London Brussels	-2.4	-10.1
	26.5	Trident NH Yield	-2.9	
Financial	25.7	GT US & General	-3.1	19.3
Wall	25.1	Britannia North		
		American	-3.3	26.5
Financial	24.8	Overseas Far East	-5.2	120.6
Investment	22.9	Security Select F	-5.3	49.0
	22.3	GT Winch		
Investment	22.3	Overseas M	-5.3	5.3
Investment	19.6	Henderson Internat.	-5.9	59.1
Fin &	19.5	S & P European	-5.9	33.6
	19.0			
West Finan	18.0			
Gilt	16.6			
Common	16.6			
Gold &	16.4			
Fin	16.4			

A: Change since September 2, 1978

B: Change since September 1, 1978

C: Both taken to September 5, 1978

D: Ma Trust outlined monthly

E: For 1978

A: Change since September 2, 1976, offer to bid, income reinvested.

B: Change since September 1, 1974, offer to bid, income reinvested.

Both taken to month-end.

M: Trust valued monthly.

F: Trust valued every two weeks.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

TUC/BLACKPOOL

Loopholes 'opened in employment law by judges have to be closed'

Trade unionists must press for legislation to plug the loopholes opened up by judges, Mr John Forrester, of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section), told the congress.

A resolution expressing the concern of the congress at the decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal, which was carried unanimously. The motion also said that the decision in the case of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers v. The Secretary of State for Employment, which was handed down by the Employment Appeal Tribunal, was a "disappointing" decision.

It called on the general council to consider publicly decisions of the Appeal Tribunal and to consider the implications of the decision in the case of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers v. The Secretary of State for Employment, which was handed down by the Employment Appeal Tribunal, was a "disappointing" decision.

Reports by John Winder, Geoffrey Browning and Stephen Goodwin, of Our Parliamentary Staff.

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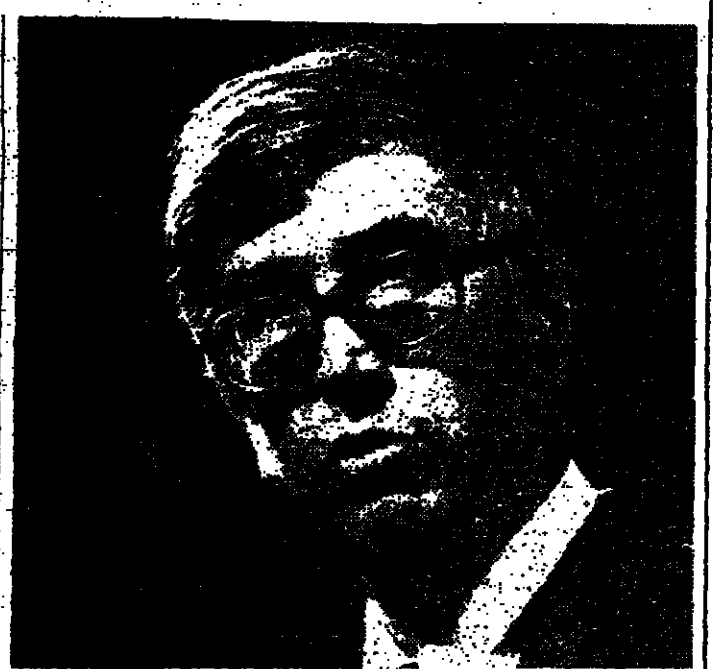
But it was not only matters of law that were discussed. The decision in the case of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers v. The Secretary of State for Employment, which was handed down by the Employment Appeal Tribunal, was a "disappointing" decision. It called on the general council to consider publicly decisions of the Appeal Tribunal and to consider the implications of the decision in the case of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers v. The Secretary of State for Employment, which was handed down by the Employment Appeal Tribunal, was a "disappointing" decision.

Call for changes in legislation on trespass

An emergency motion demanding changes in the Criminal Law Act, 1977, was passed unanimously.

It would the Government's refusal to amend the sections of the Act concerning criminal trespass while the legislation had been passing through Parliament. The motion was carried unanimously.

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Mr Leif Mills: "Evidence does not justify bank proposals."

State banks proposal is rejected

Proposals for bank nationalisation put forward in the Labour document, *Banking and Finance*, did not stand up to a vote in the House of Commons today.

The motion, which was carried by a majority of 100, was a rejection of the proposals for bank nationalisation put forward in the Labour document, *Banking and Finance*.

Mr Mills said the evidence did not justify the proposals for bank nationalisation. He said the evidence did not justify the proposals for bank nationalisation. He said the evidence did not justify the proposals for bank nationalisation.

Secrets Act 'rusty weapon'

The rusty weapon of the Official Secrets Act 1911, which was replaced by the Official Secrets Act 1964, was described as a "rusty weapon" by Mr. Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists.

Mr. Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, described the Official Secrets Act 1911 as a "rusty weapon".

Government Officers' Association. Their case was still before the courts so it would be wrong to go into it, but the discredited Official Secrets Act 1911 had been too long a story.

Government Officers' Association. Their case was still before the courts so it would be wrong to go into it, but the discredited Official Secrets Act 1911 had been too long a story.

Japanese plant not wanted here, union delegate says

The building of a Hitachi factory in Britain might provide 400 jobs immediately but would result in the loss of thousands of jobs in associated industries, Mr. John Bisset, a union delegate, said.

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Motion to take over theatres accepted

Many parts of the country were in danger of losing their theatres, Mr. Peter Flower, general secretary of the British Actors' Equity Association, said.

Mr. Peter Flower, general secretary of the British Actors' Equity Association, said many parts of the country were in danger of losing their theatres.

Mr Bassett demands early expansion of the economy

Mr. David Bassett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, was elected chairman of the TUC by the general council yesterday.

Mr. David Bassett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, was elected chairman of the TUC by the general council yesterday.

Mr. Bassett said the TUC was determined to gain new markets and would price their products at whatever levels were necessary to secure them. He said the TUC was determined to gain new markets and would price their products at whatever levels were necessary to secure them.

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Foreign TV 'piracy' under fire

The Government, the TUC and the international labour movement are all under fire for their failure to take action against foreign television piracy, Mr. John Bisset, a union delegate, said.

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SECRETARIAL

Cleaving Stones - Non-Secretarial - Secretarial & General - Temping Times

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